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## THE Country GUIDE

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**COVER:** This month's cover is another seasonable animal story picture by Clarence Tillenius, whose animal paintings have graced the covers of The Country Guide more or less regularly for years.

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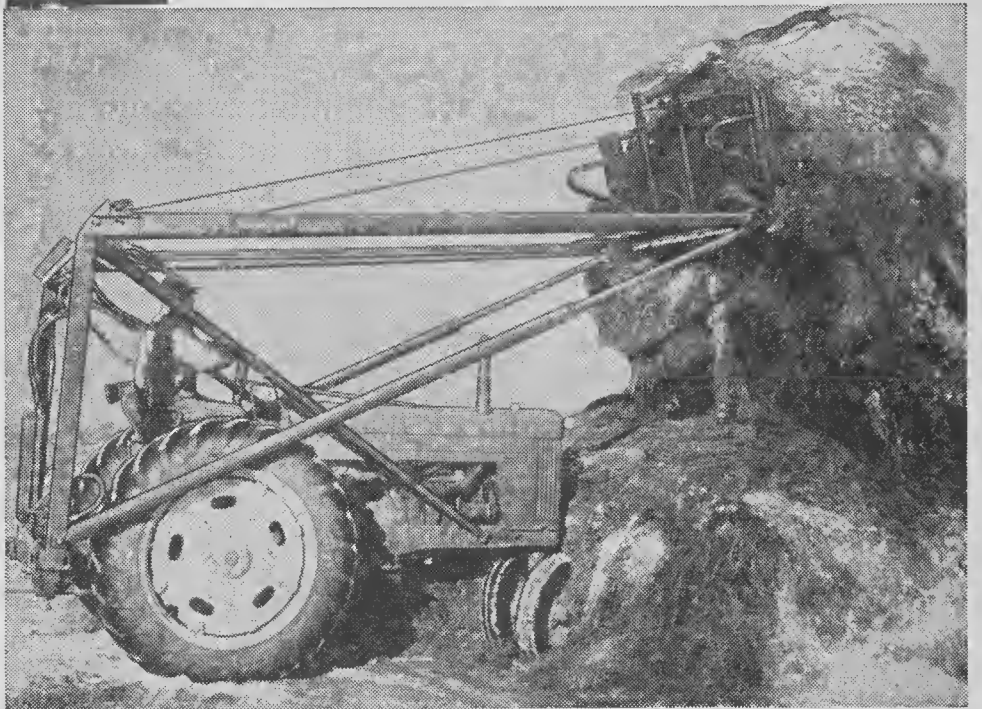
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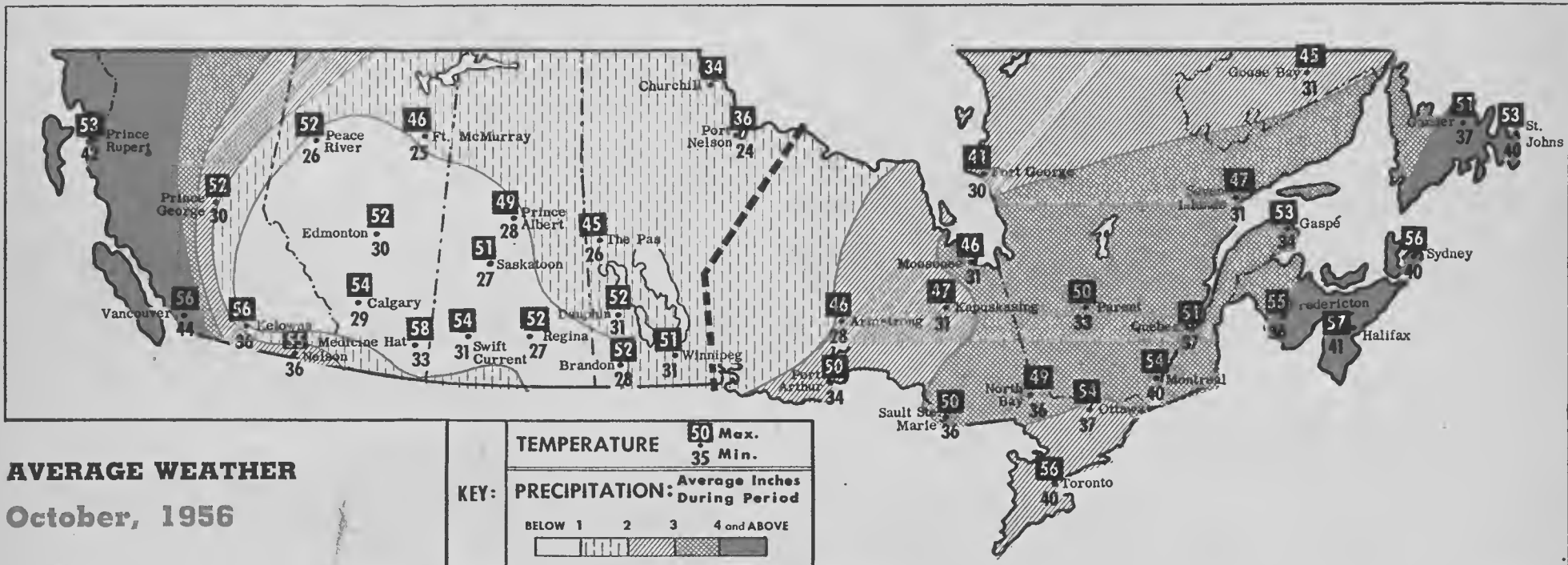
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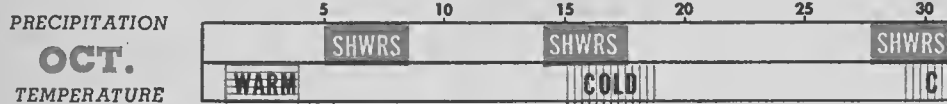
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## Weather Forecast

Prepared by  
DR. IRVING P. KRICK  
and Associates(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast.  
It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but  
not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)**Alberta**

October is expected to be about as seasonable as possible, both temperature and precipitation ranging within small limits of normal. The first week or two of the month will be relatively mild, with a number of days in the 60's or low 70's. Appreciably colder weather will develop about the 15th, dropping minima into the low 20's... a few spots a little below 20. Gradual warming will ensue, until another cold air mass spreads over the province about the 29th or 30th, bringing

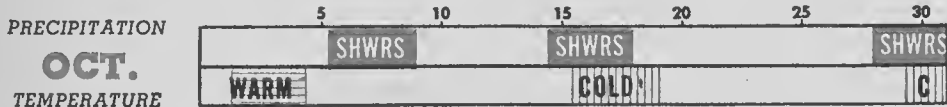
nightly readings of from 10 to 20 degrees. Precipitation should occur principally as showers, and as such, amounts will be typically erratic... the most important amounts accompanying the cold snap at mid-month and at month's end. Additional shower activity, in most instances of lesser consequence, is in prospect between the 4th and 8th. Less than the usual amount of snowfall is anticipated; hence, fall plowing and completion of harvest operations should advance nicely. ✓

**Saskatchewan**

Mild and rather uneventful weather is in prospect for the first two weeks. Colder weather is on tap for the latter half of the month, introduced by an invading Arctic air mass about the 15th and supplemented by a real wintry blast about the 28th or 29th. In general, however, temperatures will bear nothing of the unusual for October: minima scattered around 20 degrees should be characteristic toward mid-month, with 10 to 15 degrees more common as the month

draws to a close. For October, as a whole, temperatures will approximate normal.

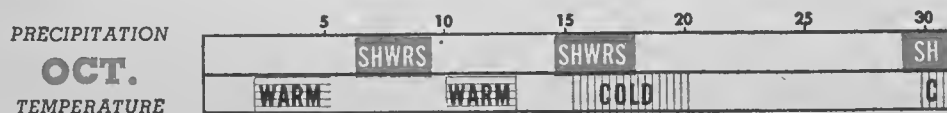
Precipitation will be erratic, occurring mostly as showers and favoring the southwestern districts, with snowfall of little consequence. Conditions most conducive to shower activity are expected about the 5th to 9th, 14th to 18th, and after the 27th. Only about a half dozen days of measurable precipitation are anticipated. Fall plowing and harvesting operations should proceed virtually unimpeded. ✓

**Manitoba**

Look forward to a virtually ideal month for Manitoba agriculture. Temperatures will range within small limits of normal with a lack of extremes. The first two weeks will be predominately mild, daytime temperatures reaching toward 70 on occasions. Cooler air will pervade the province about the 15th, dropping minima into the 20's. An ensuing warming trend will be brought to an abrupt halt about the 29th or 30th of October, as the coldest weather of the

season will make its appearance in the company of an invading Arctic air mass.

Precipitation will be light and confined to relatively few days. The principal shower activity is expected between the 6th and 9th, 14th and 17th, 28th and 31st. Snowfall will be nil in spots, and of little consequence anywhere. Fall plowing and harvest operations should proceed satisfactorily and livestock should have easy access to forage during the forecast period. ✓

**Ontario**

"Indian Summer" will characterize October weather. The first two weeks will be mild, with temperatures in the 70's occurring with unusual frequency. More seasonal weather will be experienced in the latter part of the month, introduced by a brief cold snap about the 15th or 16th; but real fall weather will belatedly appear about the last day or two. Frost should be infrequent in southern Ontario, somewhat more commonplace in northern districts of the province.

Precipitation is expected to be mostly confined to showers. However, these will be quite widespread and generous throughout southern Ontario, and over most of the Canadian shield area, though of little consequence in the northwest. Greatest amounts are anticipated between the 14th and 18th, 27th and 31st, although some scattered showers are also likely about the 5th to 10th. Snowfall should account for but a small portion of the totals. Harvest and fall plowing face wet fields and poor drying weather. ✓

**Quebec**

Little evidence of fall is likely in October. Indeed, the first two weeks should bear many characteristics of summer, as daytime temperatures invade the 70's on occasions. Frosty nights should be uncommon. Cooler air should pervade the province about the 15th, dropping temperatures to more seasonal levels and bringing rather widespread frost. Gradual warming will ensue only to be abruptly terminated by the season's first severe cold outbreak about the 30th or 31st,

when minimum temperatures of 20 degrees or less can be expected.

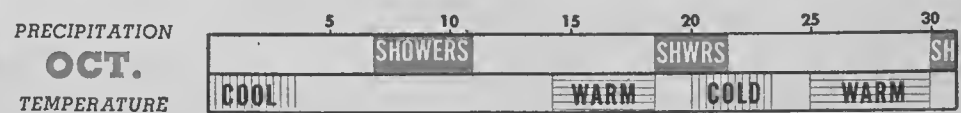
Precipitation, almost exclusively summer-type showers, will be typically irregular. In most instances, however, total amounts will not depart appreciably from normal. Snowfall should account for only a negligible portion, if any at all. Showers will be well distributed through the month, although of greatest consequence between the 5th and 10th, 14th and 18th, 27th and 31st. Harvest and fall tillage should proceed nicely. ✓

**Maritime Provinces**

Remnants of a late September cold snap will carry into the initial days of October. However, cool weather will give way to considerable warming, climaxed by rather mild weather about mid-month. An abrupt return to temperatures more typical of fall is expected about the 20th, as an Arctic air mass pervades the provinces. Widespread frost will accompany the latter cold outbreak. Brief warming will ensue, continuing for the most part in the area until displaced by a wintry

blast from the northwest about the first of November.

Precipitation, confined mostly to showers, will approximate normal, although amounts are likely to be more erratic than usual. Indeed, wide variations can be expected from place to place. Measurable precipitation is anticipated on about a dozen days, with the heavier amounts concentrated between the 7th and 12th, 18th and 22nd, and possibly on the last day or two of the month. Snowfall, if any, should be negligible. ✓



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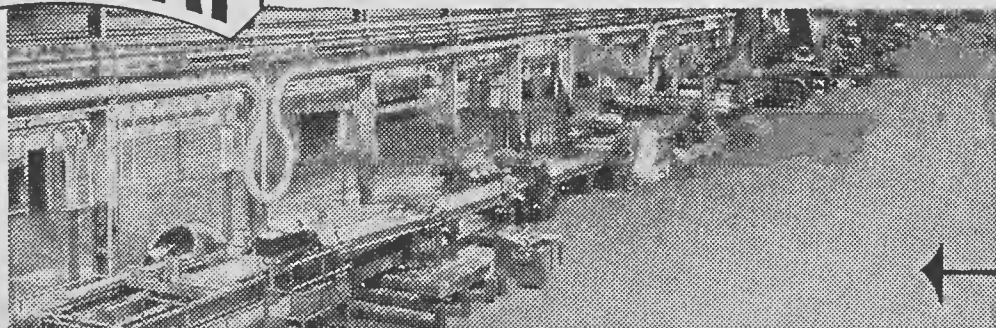
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## FARM NOTES



[Guide photos] Oats and wheat beaten down in the Souris district of Manitoba, last month, when hail and wind struck crops over a wide area just before harvest time.

### Work of a Season Undone in Minutes

ON August 15, farmers in southwest Manitoba were preparing to take off a good crop, but the next day the hail came, and cut the wrong kind of swath. Stretching from Elkhorn, near the Saskatchewan border, in a south easterly direction toward the U.S. boundary, the path of the storm extended for 125 miles, and was more than ten miles wide. It beat down the crops and threshed the grain, and what was spared by the hail, was often twisted into the ground by the accompanying wind. After what was believed to be Manitoba's worst hail damage, farmers were faced with a loss estimated at \$15 million, at least, and the insurance adjusters were kept busy.

By about the same date, Saskatchewan had lost approximately 15 million bushels of grain through hail damage, and there were reports from several parts of Alberta telling of more losses.

This hail menace, which strikes so swiftly, and with such devastating effect, is still one of the most serious problems to be solved, not only for the grain farmer, but for livestock men too. The experiences of this season will no doubt make the hail suppression experiments in central Alberta (reported on page 30 of this issue) of particular interest.

### U.K. Pig Report Against Market Board

WITH the lifting of import restrictions, the threat of foreign competition hangs over the British pig industry, which has been the subject of a report by a reorganization commission under Dr. C. I. C. Bosanquet. The commission rejected a proposal by the National Farmers' Union, that there should be a producer marketing board for all pigs, on the ground that a board would not develop the "responsiveness and flexibility necessary to meet new needs of the trade and consumer," and the delegation of the many important decisions to a relatively small group "would lead to serious difficulties, and on occasion to grave mistakes."

The main recommendation is for a 16-man Pig Industry Development Authority to secure improvements in pig production, processing and distribution. This would have an annual income of up to £1,000,000 from a levy on all pigs slaughtered. Detailed marketing operations, including negotiating weekly minimum wages, would

be the responsibility of a Pig Producers' Board and a Bacon Curers' Board.

### Potatoes as Consumer Wants Them

THROUGH a survey made by the Ontario Potato Growers' Association, it was found that consumers prefer more uniform potatoes in smaller packages. The result is a new minimum size for No. 1 grade potatoes, announced by the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, which went into effect this month.

Under the new regulations the minimum size is 2¼ inches, conforming to Federal standards, to be enforced on all No. 1 grade Ontario potatoes being packaged and offered for sale within the province, or for shipment to other provinces. It is likely that a No. 1 small grade will also be established to take care of potatoes between 1¾ inches and 2¼ inches.

### Australia's Ideal Hereford Bull

THE ideal Hereford bull, according to a farm journal in Australia, should have a broad muzzle, without any black; and a clean, dewy pink nose. The head should be white, the forehead broad, and short from muzzle to eye, with eyes bold, clear and alert. The horns should be flat, of yellow waxy texture, slightly turned down, and without any black.

They prefer well-laid shoulders, the blades covered with flesh, and a medium-length neck set well in the body, with a prominent white crest. There should be a great spring of rib, a broad back with level topline, and wide loins with good flesh covering. The tail head is set flush with the topline, good width of rump, quarter wide and deep, well filled out and well let down between the legs. Also recommended is a thick tail hanging straight to the hocks, with a white brush.

Hind legs should be straight, set well apart, and with straight hocks; the oval bone well developed, and also the outer thigh, with meat carried right down to the hocks. A level underline, flank let well down, and a white belly are also essential, with a deep body, well coupled together, flesh even and firm, skin soft and mellow to the touch, and carrying silky hair, which is long and thick in winter. Finally there should be a strong fetlock, with feet well shaped and able to carry the great weight, front legs straight and set well apart, with width and depth in the brisket.

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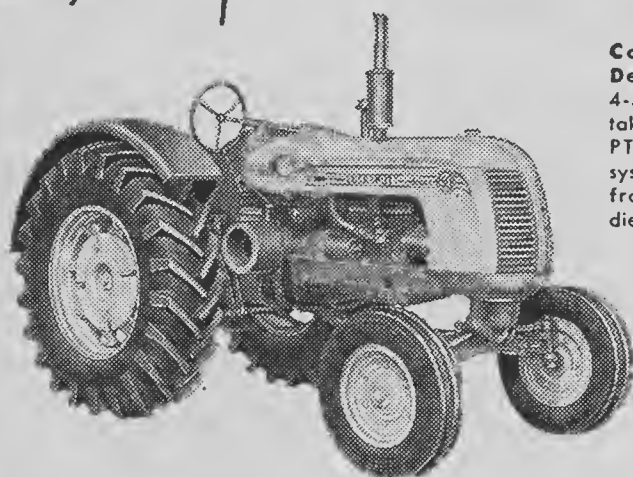
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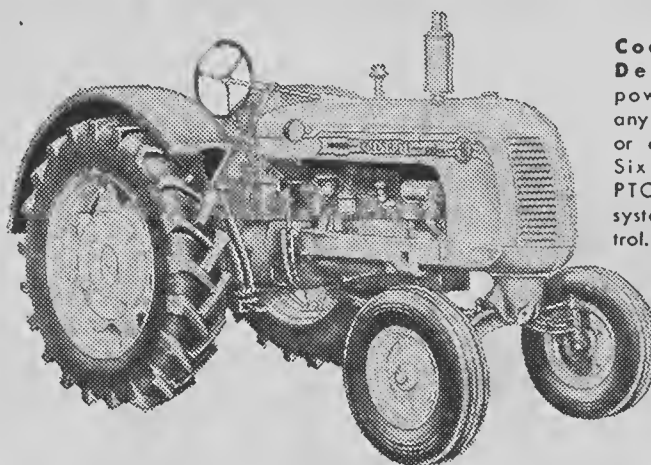
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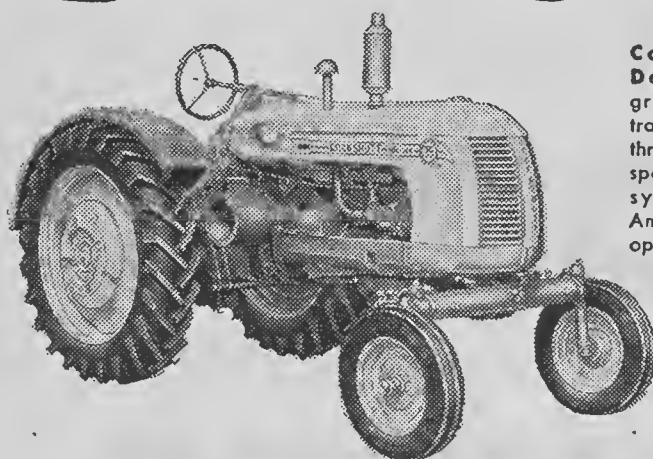
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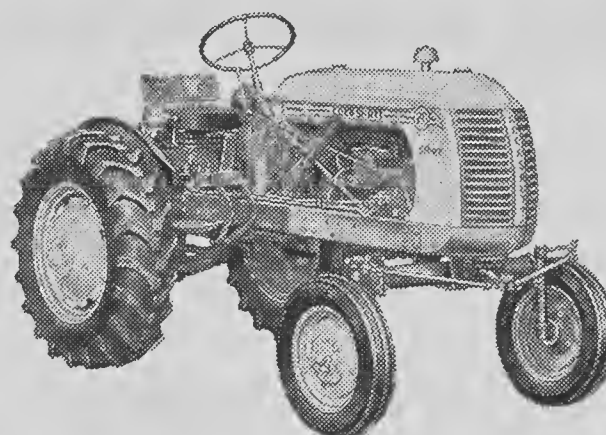
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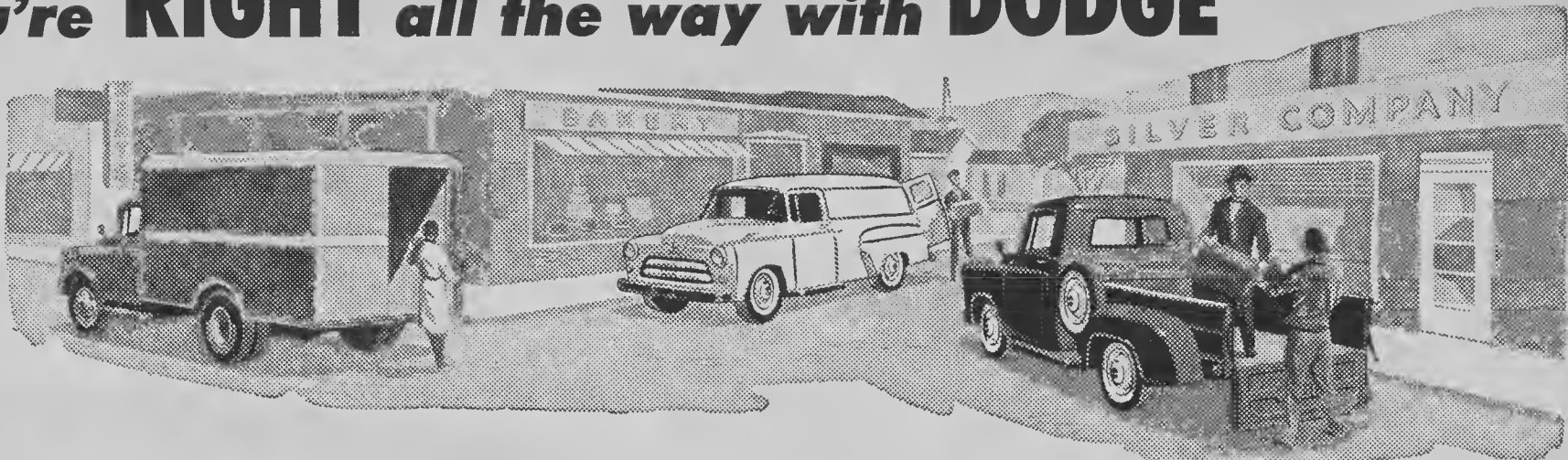
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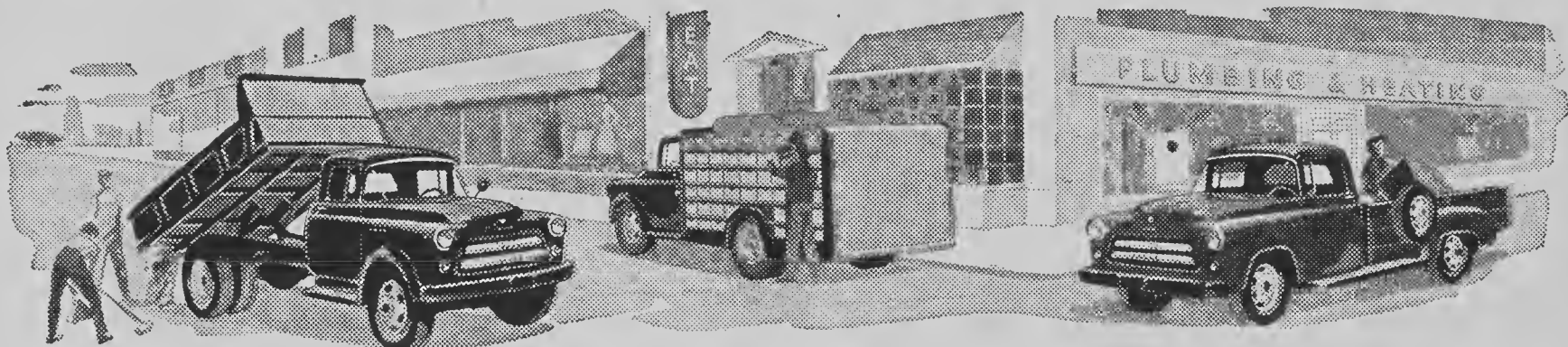


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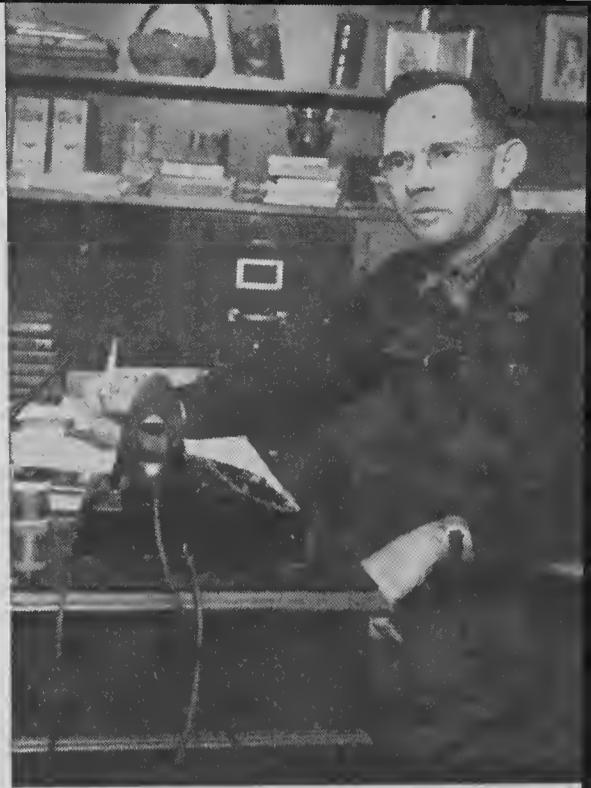
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# This Farm Means Business

*Lawrence Kerr has specialized in cash crops on his 1,050 acres in the Chatham cash crop area, in southwestern Ontario*

by DON BARON

*The heart of the farm is the office, where Lawrence Kerr plans operations.*



**I**N little more than 20 years, Lawrence Kerr has moved from the ranks of the unemployed, through all the stages of small and medium-sized farm enterprises, to his present large-scale enterprise on 1,050 acres in one of Ontario's richest farm areas. On his farm near Chatham, in the sun parlor of southern Ontario, he grows sugar beets, hybrid seed corn, seed

grains and home-grown corn to decide which should be fed. His crop schedule demands good timing, if enough of the early grass silage is to be fed out of the towering concrete silos in time to provide space for corn and sugar beet tops later. Meanwhile, he is conducting his own tests looking toward permanent elimination, or economical control of pests, diseases, or weeds

plete enjoyment. Each winter, the family takes a holiday together, too. Usually at Christmas time, when school is out, they drive away, perhaps to Florida, or some other vacation resort. At other times, the farm claims the full attention of Lawrence Kerr.

**T**HE busy workday begins on the farm at 6:15 a.m., when the alarm clock rings. At 6:20, phone calls from his foremen come in, and the day's work for the 11 farm men is laid out. Still in bed, he jots down a few plans for the day, then gets up for breakfast. Afterwards, he goes into the birch-panelled office in the front of the house—the nerve center of the farm—or to the barn, where he may be looking after some chores himself.

A typical day might find several projects under way. One day last fall went like this: On the way to the field, he checked on the progress of the drilling outfit that was probing for water on the farm. Then to the carrot field, where the new mechanical picker was at work. He stopped to talk to each worker as he walked through the field. Later, striding past a 30-acre field of sugar beets, he stooped to rogue out a weed that was barely visible. Afternoon saw him off to the plowing match to check on latest forms of sugar beet harvesting equipment. After supper, he was due at a meeting of a local group, where he had been invited to speak. He attends as many meetings of farm organizations as possible, as long as this does not interfere with his own farm program.

In that program, every detail is important. Look at his steer feeding operation. He brings calves from the

west rather than yearlings, to save transportation costs. This also gives him animals that will put on weight with much less feed. And he watches the progress of every steer with studied care. He has found that the calves, which he roughs through on hay and silage without grain, will take about 75 per cent grass silage and 25 per cent corn silage, if offered freedom of choice.

"Each one of those steers knows more about nutrition for steers than I do," he says, "so I learn from them." The same steers, a year later, when they are being grain fattened, will take 80 per cent corn silage and only 20 per cent grass if given their choice. So that's what they get.

Mr. Kerr buys the steers for delivery when the beet tops are ready, on the fifth or sixth of October. He roughs them through the winter on sugar beet tops, good hay and the two kinds of silage, and pastures them the next summer until August 1. By then, pastures are beginning to dry up; and rather than chance a setback, he puts them right on heavy feed of corn, or western feed grains. They never get more than ten or 11 pounds of grain daily, along with three-quarters of a pound of molasses, for he has great faith in the efficiency of high quality roughage. His grading returns show that over 80 per cent of the steer carcasses reach the choice grade.

**H**IS own district, in a rich cash crop area, has various types of soil. When he bought land, he stayed with Class I soil, despite a considerable difference in price.

(Please turn to page 61)



[Guide photos]

*His crops include sugar beets, which have won three awards for him in the over-20-acres class. Grains, root vegetables and tobacco are also grown.*

wheat, beets and carrots for canning, as well as tobacco and soybeans. Each of these crops is, in effect, a separate enterprise. His entire cash crop program is balanced, however, by feeding off 550 beef cattle a year, largely on home-grown grain and roughages. Lastly, the combined enterprise is rounded out with a 25-sow swine herd from which he usually markets over 400 hogs.

It all adds up to one of the busiest farms in the province, and driving it at a relentless pace is the former agricultural representative, whose most fortunate experience occurred, perhaps, when he was laid off during the depression in the thirties. It's a management job that makes the skills of the most polished juggler look simple by comparison. For there is not an acre, or man-hour on the entire farm that is not working to a purpose.

Three times he has won the award from the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. for the best sugar beet returns in the over-20-acres class. His corn program requires careful planning to bring yields of 100 bushels or more per acre. He constantly figures the relative prices of western feed

such as the plaguing field bindweed. Always in mind is the search for profitable new crops to keep his farm income ahead of his high fixed costs.

To move forward with such a formidable array of projects, Lawrence Kerr simply never lets up in his constant round of work on the farm. It leaves little time for relaxation.

**I**T does, however, bring its rewards. Most apparent is the new house where Lawrence, his pleasant wife, and their children, ten-year-old Bob and eight-year-old Elaine, live. It is built on a rise of ground commanding a view of the entire farm, and was designed as the dream home of this family—the kind that so many folk talk about, but never get. Built of brick, it has the long, low straight lines and huge window areas typical of modern architecture. A curving lane-way with concrete curbs leads to the attached carport. A spreading willow tree stands alongside to soften the lines of the house.

The family's favorite winter relaxation is to sit before the huge fireplace that has been brought alive by a crackling log, for a quiet hour of com-

*With his own grain and roughage, Lawrence Kerr feeds off 550 beef cattle a year on his farm at Chatham, Ontario. He also markets 400 hogs a year.*





John Austrung examines a Weymouth plant, which is their earliest and highest yielding variety.



A view of the electrically heated propagating beds, which are a part of the 45 acres of peat bog converted into a thriving plantation for cultivating blueberries by the partnership of Dr. D. B. Turner and Austrung.

# Cashing in on Blueberries

IT was a brisk fall day in 1943 when John K. Austrung, manager of the Alouette Peat Products plant at Pitt Meadows, B.C., looked up from his desk to find a stranger standing in front of him.

"I'd like to try growing a few blueberry plants on some of your abandoned land," the man said. "They should do well around here."

John knew that blueberries grew wild on the hill-sides round about, but planting them out in rows and cultivating them was another thing again. The idea intrigued him, however, and they had quite a long talk on the subject. Now, the man is no longer a stranger, but his good friend and partner, Dr. David B. Turner, and out of their discussion grew the Blue Boy Blueberry Farm—the largest cultivated blueberry enterprise in Canada.

"We had no idea that it would grow as big as it did," John admits today. "Like a lot of other things, it started as a sideline."

As a matter of fact, when Dave appeared in the Peat Company office, John was beginning to turn his thoughts to his pending retirement, and what he'd do to put in the time. Dave Turner, who is an agriculturist by profession, and an enthusiast by nature, soon convinced the older man that cultivated blueberries held the answer. They decided to get some cuttings that following spring, and grow them as a joint endeavor.

It was about this time that Alouette Company was wondering what to do with bog land that had been cleared of its commercial peat. John Austrung offered to buy 50 acres from them, for the same price (\$10 an acre) that they had originally paid for it. His offer was gladly accepted. No formal papers were signed until the spring of 1947, when Dave and John were ready to set out their first three acres of permanent plantings. For the new enterprise, Mrs. Turner suggested the name "Blue Boy," and the famous Gainsborough figure was printed on their stationery and labels.

ALL propagating stock for Blue Boy Farm was imported from growers in New Jersey. The partners found that they had to do quite a bit of clearing in the bog because of sunken logs and stumps, which kept rearing up as the peat settled. The bog wouldn't support the weight of a bulldozer, so they bought a Bren gun carrier, which they remade to suit their own needs, by cutting it down and widening the tracks. Even today, with 45 acres of permanent plantings, there are many sectors of the farm where a cultivator can't be used because of the stumps.

*Two enthusiasts find cultivated blueberries thrive on worked-over peat land, and stake their future on the latest varieties*

by C. V. FAULKNER

Because Dave Turner has been busy with a career or two of his own, management and operation of the Blue Boy Farm has fallen to John Austrung. Although it was his first experience with blueberries, he was certainly no novice at farming. John emigrated from Norway to North Dakota about 54 years ago. In 1906, he left the States to take up land at Beaver Flats, a few miles northeast of Swift Current, Saskatchewan. For 19 years he farmed there, raising wheat for the most part, and a few cattle. After being blown out three years in succession, he packed up his family and headed west to British Columbia, where he worked by the hour for many years to get enough money ahead to pay off his accumulated farm debts. With all his family (five children and 16 grandchildren) and interests in the Pacific Coast province now, John still retains a few sentimental ties with the prairies.

A confirmed blueberry farmer now, John Austrung would be the last to claim that it's an easy road to success. For one thing, a person just starting out would need to have other means of support for the eight years it takes for the average blueberry plant to start producing in any quantity. Once the plants are established, however, he maintains that a family should be able to make a good living off of 10 or 12 acres, providing they select varieties carefully for quality and ability to yield.

FROM the very start, the policy at the Blue Boy Farm has been to go overboard for promising new varieties, and to continually weed out the old. The main producing varieties on the farm now are Weymouth, June, Stanley, Pemberton, and Dixie, which account for 35 acres of the total plantings. Interesting from the plant breeder's point of view, is the fact that the Stanley and Pemberton varieties differ widely in size, color, and shipping qualities, although they are actually twins from the same cross. Older varieties on their way out at Blue Boy, are Rancocas, Rubel, Pioneer, Atlantic and Wareham; the Rubel is the original wild berry, used by breeders 40 to 50 years ago as a foundation to develop the highly superior cultivated berry of today. The fruit of the Rubel is small and light, and

the bushes themselves too weak to support the big berries of the newer varieties, which run from 20 to 22 pounds to the crate.

The heaviest yielding and earliest variety on the farm is the Weymouth. This plant has a two-way advantage over most of its contemporaries, because it starts producing when the bush is from three to four years old; and each season generally ripens a week or so earlier than the other. But the Weymouth is far from being the answer to a blueberry farmer's prayer; the flavor of its berries, for instance, is not as good as some varieties. Plant breeders realize this, and are continually coming up with varieties that show greater promise. Some of the better new ones are Berkley, Coville, Bluecrop, Earliblue, and Herbert. One of the most promising of these is Earliblue, which matures about two days earlier than Weymouth, and produces a bigger, better-flavored fruit. Blue Boy Farm has 400 permanent plantings of Earliblue now, plus some test varieties which haven't even been named yet. In 1949 the American government sent them 100 experimental blueberry plants for testing, and each year information that has been collected on their growth habits is sent to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

BLUEBERRY plants are bought in the whip form—that is, cuttings about 18 inches in length. These are then cut into smaller pieces, from three-and-a-half to five inches long, and hand planted in propagating beds which contain a mixture of sand and peat. Before going into the beds, the cuttings are dipped in a powdery mixture of Arosan (a propagating hormone) and a fungus-killing disinfectant. To ensure that the powder sticks to the cuttings, ends of the cuttings are first soaked in water. When they're a year old, the plants are set out in nursery bed rows, which are spaced three-and-a-half feet apart so they can be machine cultivated. They remain in these rows for about two-and-a-half years before being permanently planted.

Propagating beds at Blue Boy Farm are warmed by 1,300 feet of plastic covered electric cables, which are buried in a four-inch layer of pure sand, located under the six-inch-deep peat and sand mixture that holds the embryo plants. The beds are contained in a 20' by 40' shed, with latticed walls to allow a maximum of light and air, which acts as a guard against any unwary visitor who might wander into a nest of high voltage. About 12,300 cuttings were planted in the beds last season, but the shed has a total capacity of 25,000.

(Please turn to page 62)

## How Important Is

# DWARFISM?

*A review of the problem created by the gradual increase in numbers of dwarf calves in the beef breeds*

by H. S. FRY

**D**WARFISM has become an economic problem on this continent. How much of a problem, no one knows precisely. The majority of cattle producers, including breeders, have perhaps never even seen a dwarf calf. If they have, it was regarded as a freak, and that was that.

During the last decade or so, dwarfs have been appearing here and there, with a gradual increase in frequency. In the earlier years, few, even among breeders, were much disturbed. Most of these calves died early, and those that didn't were generally put out of the way quietly, and nothing was said about it. Dwarfs have been reported from several countries, and are to be met with in each of the three principal beef breeds, as well as some dairy cattle.

It was not long, however, after dwarfism became a problem in some individual herds, before a few of the breeders began to make enquiries, particularly in the United States, of authorities at state agricultural colleges. Shortly, special attention began to be given to the problem. Among the most prominent have been the colleges in California, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Iowa, Indiana, and more recently the University of Manitoba, in Canada. A few of these institutions began to develop small herds of dwarf cattle; that is, to collect specimens wherever they could get them donated by breeders, and use them as a basis of study.

Not long ago, the State College of Washington, in co-operation with the Research Committee of the American National Livestock Association, issued a survey report said to cover thousands of cattle in all cattle-producing sections of the U.S. The result indicated that only .15 per cent of cattle dropped dwarf calves, and of those born alive only .19 per cent were dwarfs, or less than two per thousand calves. On the other hand, Everett J. Warwick, in charge of cattle research for the U.S.D.A., has predicted that dwarfism will continue to be a problem for the remainder of this century. Also, the American Veterinary Medical Association, meeting in Chicago a few months ago, suggested that one beef calf out of every seven may be a dwarf before long, if dwarfism continues to increase at the present rate. The American Hereford Association last year, and the Aberdeen-Angus Association this year, have initiated dwarfism programs by which each association will make a study of the problem within its breed, and will begin by probing into individual herd histories.

Not long ago, The Country Guide made a special visit to the State Colleges of Agriculture in North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota, to find out what, if anything, could be learned about this problem; and more particularly, how serious the problem was considered to be. In western Canada, some breeders were already quite worried, either because they already had the problem to face, or because it appeared to be so insidious that it might hit them at any time without warning. Dr. E. W. Stringam, head of the Animal Science Department at the University of Manitoba, had already begun to get together a small dwarf herd, with a view to assisting Manitoba and other Canadian breeders in a solution of a problem, which, unless tackled promptly and energetically, might well become much more serious than it now is.

What is a dwarf? Actually, dwarfism is of several kinds, but practically, there is only one kind that

need cause much worry on this continent at present. This one is commonly called the "Snorter." It is a thick, short-legged animal, with a bulging forehead, an undershot lower jaw, and a tongue that protrudes. Snorters generally breathe very heavily, especially when they get to be about a year old. They have a pronounced tendency to bloat as they grow older: they frequently stagger, and seem unable to handle their legs well when walking. Finally, most of them die before they reach weaning age, but some have lived for several years, and a few have reproduced.

What, specifically, is the problem, aside from the occasional loss of a calf? The answer to this question is clear, but it is not to be answered as simply. Basically, it is a breeding problem. The science of breeding—plants, animals, including human beings—is called genetics. The basis of genetics, since 1900, has been the fact that some characters of plants and animals are "dominant" and others are the opposite, or "recessive." This was first discovered by crossing a tall-growing variety of sweet-peas, with a low-growing variety. Tallness was found to be dominant over dwarfism. This is true of cattle: at least the Snorter type of dwarfism is now accepted generally as a simple recessive character.



*This Iowa State College crossbred calf appeared to be perfectly normal, having been sired by a purebred Angus bull.*

However, it is not quite as simple as it may seem. For example, if a dwarf calf appears, and neither of the parents was a dwarf, both parents are still as guilty as all get-out, because both are "carriers" of dwarfism, which is hidden, or "dominated" by the normal-size character. If only one parent were a carrier, all of the offspring would be normal in appearance, although *about half would be carriers*, and the other half pure for normal size. Similarly, if a bull that was pure for normal size were mated to a dwarf cow, all of the offspring would appear normal, *but all would be carriers*. What this means is that if two animals, both pure for normal size, are mated, all of the offspring will also be pure. *Two such animals cannot produce dwarfs.*

If enough matings are made between sires and dams, all of which are carriers, only about a quarter of the calves will be dwarfs. Another quarter will be free of dwarfism, and (*Please turn to page 67*)



*Top: This dwarf Hereford bull and female (note caesarian scar) are members of the dwarf herd maintained at Iowa State College, for research. Lower: The heifer and normal calf are for research at the University of Manitoba.*



Within minutes the fire was out of control.

IT seemed to Bart Galvin that Danny lay much too quietly on the wide oak bed. His frosty blue gaze went slowly from the waxen paleness of the boy's face to the bandages about his chest and arm, and for the first time anxiety stirred inside him. He turned to Dave Bradner, who was packing his black doctor's bag on a small table beside the bed.

"Think he'll be all right, Doc?"

"Danny'll pull through," Bradner said. "He isn't as strong as he could be, but he's young. That's the important thing. Bones heal fast in a youngster."

Stumpy Tate, seated in a chair on the opposite side of the bed, nodded grimly. "I'll see that he pulls through, Doc. I got him through mumps, and chickenpox, and I'll see that he gets through this, too."

Bart Galvin glanced at Stumpy Tate with a faint irritation. He had always envied the affection that existed between Danny and the old handyman. But he had to admit that it saved him a lot of trouble. A motherless boy was too much of a problem.

Galvin followed as Bradner picked up his bag and strode from the room. Stumpy Tate remained in his chair. Now that he was alone, he allowed the true extent of his feelings to show on his be-whiskered, wrinkled face.

"Poor kid," he muttered. "Nothing but hard knocks—and now this."

In the ranch house living room, Galvin poured whiskey, while Bradner lighted a thin cigar. Bradner accepted a glass and said:

"The boy was pretty badly' knocked around. Busted arm and a couple of cracked ribs, not to mention a lot of bruises and a bad cut on his head. How did it happen?"

Galvin tossed down his drink with an impatient jerk of his head. "I don't know for sure. Looks like his horse threw him. That's just the thing that would happen to the kid. No critter savvy at all. Couldn't stick on a horse if it started acting up. Always did seem a little scared of them. I don't like to say that about a kid of mine, but I guess it's true."

"Anyhow, a couple of Flying V punchers found him up near the river and brought him in. His horse drifted back just before you came from town."

GALVIN filled his glass again, a frown deepening the harsh lines of his face. He glanced abruptly at Bradner and asked: "Doc, you don't think the boy'll be . . . crippled?"

Bradner shook his head. "I don't think so. He wasn't hurt badly enough for that."

Galvin looked relieved. "I'm glad of that. Lord knows; Danny's enough of a disappointment as he is now. If he was crippled besides . . ." He shook his head, as though the subject were too unpleasant to continue.

Bradner regarded the glowing tip of his cigar with intent eyes. He said slowly, "It's not Danny's body I'm worried about, but his mind."

*Danny clung stubbornly to the maddened horse, refusing to be shaken off. Rage beat through his brain in waves as he strove to catch the severed reins.*

*There had always been a barrier between them. Bart knew that his son was afraid to ride a horse. After Danny recovered from the accident Bart made up his mind that the boy must be made to ride. And so the day of the test came*

by CHESTER S. GEIER

"What do you mean by that, Doc?"

"Danny's a strange kid in many ways—if you'll pardon me for saying so, Bart."

Galvin jerked his heavy shoulders. "Might as well face the facts."

"He's too high-strung and sensitive," Bradner went on. "And too imaginative besides. He's the kind that live inside themselves. You might say he

lives with his mind instead of his body. In persons like Danny, that's where the greatest damage is often done—to the mind. When something bad happens, they feel it so deeply that they seldom get over it."

"That's like Danny, all right," Galvin said. "I've given him some stiff talks, trying to get him to snap out of it."

"Danny's trouble isn't something he can just snap out of, he's been alone too much, and that's what started it. He's only a fourteen-year-old boy. He can't do anything alone. He's got to have help, and by that I mean understanding . . . sympathy. The kind of care a woman would give him."

"Danny's mother died when he was barely out of diapers," Galvin said slowly, bitterness tinging his voice. "She never was well after he was born."

"And you've been blaming Danny for that." Bradner glanced at his (Please turn to page 40)



Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius



# This Community Built for Fun

by  
BLANCHE  
HOAR



*Loans and donations, and a lot of hard work, went into the building of a curling rink and community center at Dakota, Alberta. Here is the result.*

*A community center came into being because the people—men and women—wanted it enough to get together and produce it*

**D**URING recent years a healthy rash of long, low buildings has broken out over the western prairies; and among western Canadians enthusiasm for the game of curling has reached a high pitch.

With little variation, the stories behind these centers are stories of community spirit and co-operation. One such—the Dakota Community Center—is typical.

Dakota is a farming community about 15 miles west of the Alberta town of Ponoka. Several men of the district curled with the club in town, but otherwise there was little or no sports activity.

In January, 1952, the members of the Dakota Farmers' Union decided to build a community sports center to consist of a curling rink and skating rink. Evidently, they were expressing the thoughts of a great many people, because the idea was received enthusiastically.

On February 20, 1952, the Dakota Recreation Club was formed. At that time it was decided to canvass the district for donations, take out insurance to cover material and buildings, take steps to install the Calgary power which was just coming into the territory, and to obtain a 21-year lease on a piece of land, with an option to buy. The spot chosen, having once been a home site, had a well and was sheltered by a grove of spruce trees.

During the following months the executive visited similar community centers already built, at Usona, Clive and Hay Lakes, to study their buildings. They finally decided on a round-type roof for their curling rink.

**O**VER \$3,000 was raised by loans and donations, and \$500 more was borrowed from the bank, to finish the project. Two farmers donated logs from their woodlots and voluntary labor cut these logs and skidded them to the site, where they were to be sawn into lumber and planed. Thirty-five thousand feet of lumber was obtained in this way at no cost except for sawing and planing.

Building began as soon as the farmers were through the rush of spring work. Forms were built



*As soon as the rush of spring work was over, farmers began to run cement for the foundation.*



*Two farmers provided the 35,000 feet of lumber, which was cut and hauled by voluntary workers.*

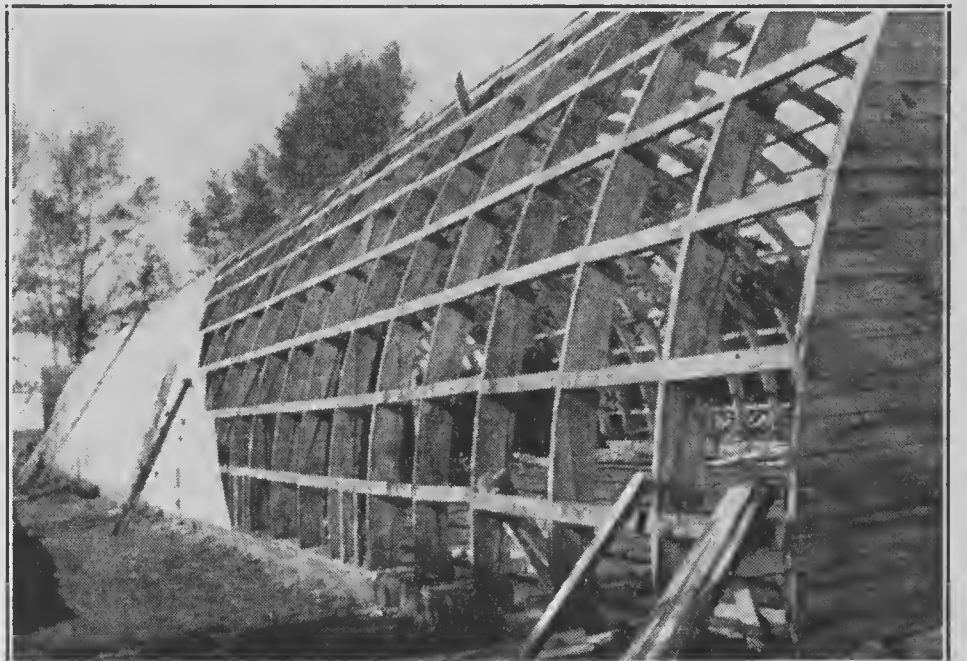
and cement run for the foundation; the huge semi-circular rafters built in a neighboring farmer's barn, during the late winter months; cement mixers, trucks, tools and labor willingly donated; and the round roof covered and ends sided and painted.

The ground for the regulation-size skating rink was levelled with the help of a transit owned by a curious surveyor passing in an oil exploration truck; and a four-foot board fence built and painted.

The center was ready for use by the time the coming of cold weather permitted the freezing of ice.

It was officially opened just after the New Year in '53 with a Fun-For-All Night. Curling was started with the first games of a mixed bonspiel in which everyone who had so much as seen a curling rock before was asked to skip a rink, and 36 rinks were entered in this first event. Skating, hockey and broomball games kept the small fry occupied on the well-lit skating rink.

The refreshment booth, equipped with a donated range, hot plates and roomy cupboards, was operated by the women of the district. They sold pies, doughnuts, sandwiches, coffee, "pop," confectionery and cigarettes. By the end of the short curling season that first winter they were able to turn in a healthy profit of over \$500. With curling and skating fees of over \$1,000 collected, the new center became a profitable venture. The merchants in the town of Ponoka got behind the



*The rounded roof beams were built in a nearby barn during the winter, then erected on the site and covered with asphalt. It was ready by next winter.*

project and supported it generously with donations of money, as well as invaluable help and advice.

**S**O profitable was it found to be that the enthusiastic curlers decided that they would try to sell their first purchased rocks for the \$300 they had paid for them, and buy 16 sets of 40-pound matched rocks which would cost around \$1,000. The money for these rocks was enthusiastically lent by the members of the curling club, and is to be repaid when the club is out of the red.

During the second summer a front entrance was built and living quarters for a full-time caretaker completed in the balcony.

Few people in the district were given the opportunity to sit back and criticize, because the various committees required many workers. There were committees for member- (Please turn to page 63)



*A large rink for skating and hockey, alongside the building, has also proved popular at Dakota.*

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# Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

IN the middle of August, Parliament packed up at last and let its members go home in a more or less jaded condition, after the second longest session in the country's history. That session will long be remembered for the bitterness engendered by the debate over the government's West-East gas pipeline financing scheme, which found Conservatives and C.C.F. in a strange alliance against the Liberals, who had the uninvited, but appreciated, support of the Social Crediters from Alberta and British Columbia. These temporary partnerships should add a certain zest to the next federal election, when presumably each contending party will want the voters to forget it ever had a kindly word to say for any of the others.

The close of this session of Parliament was followed so quickly by the two political conventions in the United States, as to invite a comparison between our own party system and theirs. Actually there isn't a fundamental difference, as anyone who was exposed to the hoop-la of the Liberal and Conservative national conventions of 1948 will agree. There were then the same huddles backstage, as compromises were hammered out on explosive issues, and the same clash of personalities, except that at San Francisco last month there was no public dissension at all, only a manifestation of sweetness and light which is unusual at the conventions of great political parties—and unconvincing.

The most noticeable difference between the actual party structure in the two countries is that over there they still have, for all practical purposes, only two national parties, whereas we have four, of which two, perhaps, can hardly be described as national at present. Indeed, the only Canadian party that can truly describe itself as national in scope is the Liberal party, even though erosion seems to have set in, in some sections of the country.

Things are rather simpler in the United States, in spite of a system of checks and balances between the executive and legislative branches, which we are inclined to think has been overdone. Certainly, government is brought closer to the people, so that a member of Congress is apt to find his constituents breathing more hotly down the back of his neck than does a member of Parliament, as a rule. He is not held in line by threats of dissolution and a snap election. He can, and does, ignore the party whip on so many occasions that Canadians often find it difficult to follow the voting alignments in either of the houses of Congress.

Yet the fact of a two-party system does remain. Both the Republican and Democratic parties resemble the Canadian Liberal party, in particular, in that they are huge and somewhat unwieldy coalitions sprawling across the continent, and with deep internal differences on some issues. If they are to avoid becoming hopelessly split, they must be prepared to compromise, as both the Democratic and Republican conventions did, without blush-



ing, on civil rights and the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions. Incidentally, it is understood that Mr. Truman wanted the Democrats to adopt a strong and uncompromising civil rights plank, but was dissuaded; and also that President Eisenhower headed off attempts by some Republicans to exploit the Supreme Court's decisions among the northern Negroes.

For Canadians, however, the most interesting things about the platforms of the two parties are the planks on trade and agriculture. It is dismaying to find the Democrats, traditionally leaning to liberal trade policies, making so many open concessions to protection, while still paying lip service to the reciprocal trade policies of their great Secretary of State, the late Cordell Hull. The growing industrialization of parts of the South probably explains the shift, along with Democratic eagerness to stay in the good books of organized labor, which is instinctively protectionist, just as it tends to be in Canada. Yet the trade plank adopted at Chicago should not be too surprising to Canadians, because the Democrats in Congress, with their control of both houses during the last two years, have not shown themselves as conspicuous friends of liberal policies. The Eisenhower administration has had as much trouble from them, as from the conservative wing of the Republican party, in loosening the shackles imposed by quotas and customs regulations.

As for agriculture, the Democrats are openly committed to restoring high and rigid price supports, a policy which has hurt Canada through the dumping of accumulated surpluses. Moreover, its long range benefits to American farmers are doubtful. Again the influence of Mr. Eisenhower may be detected in the Republican farm plank, which, however much cloaked in generalities does seem to endorse the present administration's attempt to substitute flexible (and by implication, occasionally lower) supports, for a formula of 90 per cent of parity, or even higher.

All these matters have no doubt been just as much marked throughout the country as in Ottawa. The point is that for the time being American politics have taken first place in the public interest, even in Canada's own capital. Given the hint of an early election, of course, it would be different. V

# GET IT AT A GLANCE

## Brief Look At Agriculture

The International Wheat Agreement, which went into effect in August, provides an export quota for Canada in the current crop year of 102.9 million bushels at \$1.50 a bushel minimum to \$2 maximum. Wheat exports from Canada in the 1955-56 crop year, including both I.W.A. and other sales, totalled 309 million bushels, compared with 252.8 million bushels in the previous year. ✓

Ontario prices for fall seed, recommended as minima by the Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association are: No. 1 fall wheat, registered, \$2.50 per bushel; certified, \$2.25; commercial, \$2.10. No. 1 rye, commercial (Tetra Petkus), \$2.50; commercial (others), \$1.75. No. 1 winter barley, certified, \$2.50; commercial, \$2. ✓

Lord Boyd-Orr, former Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, says that if the present rate of population growth continues, there will be twice as many people in the world in 50 years from now. ✓

The Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Ltd. has announced initial payments for this year's crop, as follows: No. 1 water white or No. 1 extra white honey, five cents per pound; No. 1 white, 4½ cents; and No. 1 golden and dark honey, four cents. The only change is for dark honey, which had an initial payment of three cents per pound last year. ✓

Canadian commercial fruit production is expected to be lower this year than last. British Columbia has been hit particularly hard by winter and other weather damage. The decreases in that province compared with 1955 are estimated thus: Strawberries, 80 per cent less; raspberries, 79 per cent less; loganberries, down 72 per cent; cherries, 63 per cent less; apricots, 50 per cent less; peaches, down 21 per cent; plums, 18 per cent less; apples, down 26 per cent, and pears, 10 per cent less. ✓

Guatemala has opened a bank for agricultural development, with compulsory contributions from farmers and cattlemen, who become shareholders. The object is to provide more medium and long-term credits at low interest to increase farm production. ✓

The St. Mary-Milk Rivers Development in southern Alberta has a new objective. This is to bring 510,000 acres between Taber and Medicine Hat under irrigation. Formed ten years ago, the development hopes to have 267,000 acres under irrigation by the end of this year. ✓

With its wing almost torn off by a dog, a turkey at Wadena, Sask., was fed brandy until it was unconscious, and then a local nurse, Miss Stella Chorney, sewed the wing back in place with ordinary needle and thread. The operation was a success. ✓

Australian rural production has increased by 20 per cent in the past three years, according to W. McMahon, Minister of Primary Industry.

He attributes the rise to good seasons, more tractors, greater use of superphosphate, and more improved pastures. ✓

The largest Black and White Day in Canada, held at Victoriaville, Que., attracted a total entry of 248 Holsteins this year. The grand champion bull, shown by W. K. MacLeod of Disraeli, was Carnation Northman. ✓

The estimated number of poultry on Canadian farms on June 1 was 68,440,000, according to the Bureau of Statistics. This was three per cent more than at the same time last year. Included in this number are 4,014,000 turkeys, 326,000 geese, and 420,000 ducks. ✓

Sales of flavored milk, especially chocolate milk, are increasing two and a half times as fast as plain milk, according to the U.S. National Dairy Council. A new development is a straw with a chocolate filter, which is dipped in the milk and stirred for a few seconds to give a chocolate flavor to milk sucked through it. ✓

James Murray of Marwayne, Alberta, now living at New Westminster, is believed to be the oldest living contract signer of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Now 102, he was born in Ireland, emigrated to Illinois, and moved to Alberta in 1902. ✓

All pigs tested at A.R. station in the year 1954-55 consumed an average of 471 pounds of feed per 100 pounds dressed carcass weight. Nearly ten per cent of them made the 100-pound gain on 425 pounds of feed or less. ✓

The first Royal Show in England was held in 1839 and occupied seven acres at Oxford. It has been held every year since, except for nine war years and in 1866, when it was cancelled because of cattle plague. This year, at Newcastle, the Royal Show occupied 156 acres. ✓

Recent retirements include Dr. W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Morden Experimental Farm since 1921; J. E. Blakeman, chief of the Plant Products Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, since 1954; Dr. W. R. Gunn, chief veterinary inspector and livestock commissioner, B.C. Department of Agriculture, since 1946 and 1932 respectively; and H. L. Seamans, head of the Field Crop Insect Unit, Science Service, Department of Agriculture in Ottawa, since 1921, who introduced a method of forecasting outbreaks of the pale western cutworm. ✓

A new U.S. wheat export policy, effective September 4, enables exporters to buy wheat on the open market, receiving a subsidy from the government, and shipping the wheat abroad. The subsidy is not paid in cash, but in wheat held by the Commodity Credit Corporation. ✓

Danish hogs are being anesthetized electrically for slaughter, by a new method which despatches them within five seconds of the break of the electric current. It is claimed that this process does not cause bleeding in the muscles and will not reduce the keeping quality of pork. Another method uses carbon dioxide as the anesthetic, but the equipment is expensive. ✓

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Weight of Pig	AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline your pigs should receive	AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per ton of Complete Feed
Up to 35 lbs.	1.5 milligrams <i>daily</i> per pound of body weight	100 grams
35 lbs. to 75 lbs.	1.5 milligrams <i>daily</i> per pound of body weight	50 grams†
75 lbs. to market	0.5 milligram <i>daily</i> per pound of body weight	20 grams

(†Continue this level to market, if disease is observed in herd)

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## LIVESTOCK



[Guide photo

Give hogs high protein feed when weaned, but less protein as they become mature. For leaner carcass, cut rate of gain after they reach 125 pounds.

### Pasture For Market Hogs?

IT is generally agreed that it is economical to pasture brood sows, but does the same rule apply to market hogs? There is no clearcut answer, but tests at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, serve as a useful guide.

Groups of pigs, self-fed a balanced ration indoors, were compared with pigs self-fed the same ration on pasture. There was no apparent difference in the amount of grain mixture needed in the two methods, and although the pigs on pasture required an extra week to reach market weight, there was no noticeable difference in type, condition, or carcass quality between the pasture pigs and those indoors.

It seems that it might not pay to use pasture for market hogs where land is valuable and can be used advantageously for other crops. On the other hand, where pasture is plentiful and barn space is limited, pasture raising may be the better method. Pasture feeding demands less labor, but careful attention to the pigs is essential in either case, and a full meal ration must be given for rapid development.

### Forty Guernseys On Forty-eight Acres

HOW much land is required to feed 40 Guernseys? If it's good grassland, well-managed, very few acres might do it.

Watson Maxner milks 22 Guernseys, has a total of 40 head of stock, and grows all the grass and hay for them on 48 acres of good dikeland, at Windsor, Nova Scotia. He hasn't even fertilized the land for five years, except for the addition of lime.

A careful program of pasture and hay management makes this possible. His ten-acre pasture, which carries the herd to mid-July, when aftermath is ready, is divided into four fields. The herd pastures on each field two days at a time. As growth gets coarse, it is clipped for hay or early silage.

Since a full line of machinery would be too costly for a small farm, Mr. Maxner keeps a set of equipment in

partnership with his brother, who has an adjoining farm of about the same size. They make silage early, from pasture or hay land, using mower, hay loader, and cutting box, and put up dry hay later.

Only five acres are plowed and seeded to grain each year, the remainder being in grass and hay. Mr. Maxner buys most of his grain and dairy ration.

His good herd of purebred Guernseys, producing milk for the Halifax market, has turned the small but fertile farm into a profitable business.

### Picking Breeds For Wool and Lambs

IF the problem is which breed of sheep gives the best results, some comparisons made by the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alberta, should be helpful. Five breeds studied for wool and lamb production were Suffolk, Hampshire, Rambouillet, Canadian Corriedale and Romnelet, which were put on irrigated pasture in southern Alberta.

It was found that in the first year the three white-faced, range breeds produced significantly more clean wool than the Suffolks and the Hampshires. But in lamb production, the Suffolks had superior birth weights and weaning weights to any of the other four. Rambouillets compared favorably with the Hampshires, and Corriedale and Romnelet were about the same.

Lamb weights were not as heavy at 24 weeks as might be expected on irrigated pasture, but severe tapeworm infection during the summer caused a setback in lamb growth. This shows that a good deal of attention must be paid to the control of internal parasites, especially in intensive production.

Another study is being made at Lethbridge of the relationship between rations and wool growth. It was found that high-energy feeding from breeding to six weeks before lambing had no effect on later wool production, when compared with a low-energy intake. However, the level of protein in the feed made significant differences in wool growth and in a low protein group it was found that

## LIVESTOCK

the ewes on the medium level of energy produced less wool than those on the low level of energy feed. ✓

### Steers Finished On Grain and Grass

**P**LENTY of Ontario steers are being fed grain on grass this year: in fact, fattening on pasture is fast gaining in popularity as feeders seek to stretch out the marketing period.

Over the past few years, the program has been successful. R. G. Brown, who farms 260 acres at Galt, feeds two or three loads of western steers a year, depending on the market. This summer he turned off a winter-bought load, that had been carried through on four or five pounds of grain, plus hay, until they went on grass. Then they were shoved up to ten pounds of grain, bunk-fed on pasture, and topped the Toronto market in mid-July at \$22.60. He says that finishing cattle with grass instead of hay is most profitable. It means cheaper gains. Lately, it has also meant higher selling prices. He had about a nickel spread on that load.

He replaced them with a load of good 640-pound Whitefaces from the west, costing less than 20 cents at the farm. ✓

### Good Litters Can Be Planned

**C**ONDITION of the sow at breeding time, and the feeding and management she receives during pregnancy, will largely determine the size and vigor of her litter at birth according to a study made at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, Sask. The largest and strongest litters are produced by sows that are not in high condition, but are thrifty and gaining well at time of service. Regular daily exercise is essential to the well-being of the pregnant sow and her unborn litter.

Suitable feeds for brood sows may consist of oats and barley or oats and wheat, supplemented by animal protein, green feed and minerals, including salt, potassium iodide and calcium. Feed sufficient to enable sows to bring to their farrowing a good reserve of flesh without being over-fat, and reduce the amount a day or two before farrowing, adding some bran for its laxative, cooling effect. After farrowing, give little solid feed for a day or two, but sows should have all the warm water they will drink. Increase the amount of feed gradually to all they can consume in two or three daily feeds. ✓

### Old Barn Made Up-to-Date

**A**N old, badly planned barn can be a big handicap in these days of higher milk standards, but a Wisconsin farmer overcame it by converting his 50-year-old barn to loose-housing and adding a milk parlor. It cost him \$567, compared with \$4,000 if he had remodelled it with new stanchions, automatic barn cleaner, and a milking parlor.

He kept down the cost by planning the milking parlor himself. He also built it, installing conventional milker units suspended from the ceiling. A pipeline and bulk tank will come later. He made movable feed boxes for the parlor stalls, using parts of an old sliding door, and added an auger feeding machine, which lets down a quarter of a pound of ground feed each time he turns a handle.

The barn now has an open door facing south, and a partly paved exercising lot. Covered hay feeding bunks are against the side of the barn, enabling him to push chopped hay out of the side of the hay mow in sufficient quantity to last the cows 36 hours. He moves silage from his silo to outside feed bunks with a mechanical elevator. A hay dryer in the hay mow is another aid to efficiency, and he can now cut the hay early and keep its leaves. Another labor-saver is the loose-housing, which means that he needs to clean the barn only once a year.

All this has paid off by boosting milk quality, and it has enabled him to increase his Holstein herd from 22 to 34 without overburdening himself. ✓

### Clean Bedding Under Your Hogs

**O**NE of the leading producers of top quality hogs in Alberta is Joe Pogadle, who farms with his three sons, south of Rimbey.

His formula for producing grade "A" hogs is good stock, proper feeding, and adequate housing. His 400-head swine herd fattens on a diet of oats barley, and wheat, balanced with recommended quantities of vitamins and minerals.

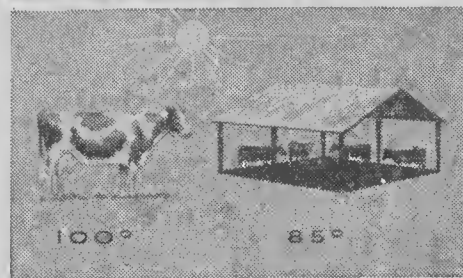
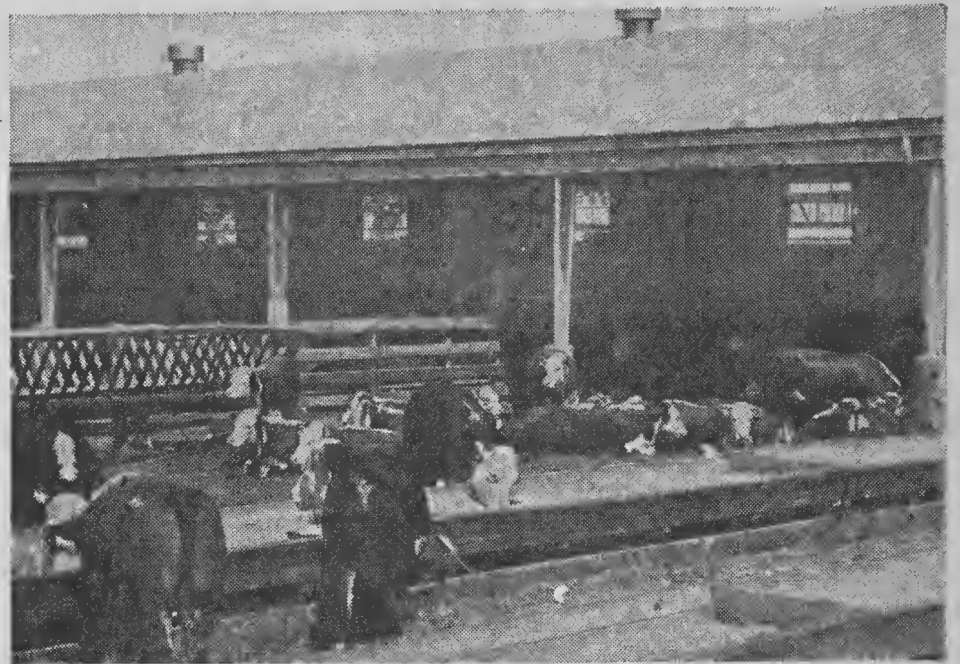
The farm's ample housing facilities allow the stock to be rotated periodically, and at the same time, enable the various age groups to be kept in separate pens. One of the main features of this enterprise is the cleanness of the straw bedding in the hog houses. This bedding is changed once a week in the summer time, and from two to three times a week during the winter.

"I find it takes one ton of straw per season for every eight pigs," Pogadle said. "That might sound like going to a lot of extra trouble, but it's worth it." ✓

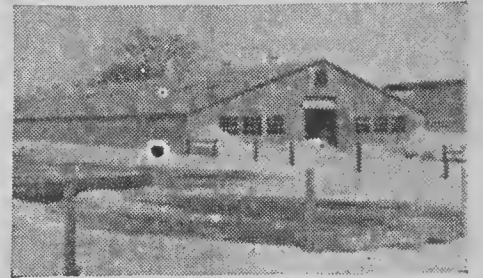


Joe Pogadle by one of the hog houses. Note how clean litter is in the yard. [Guide photo]

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# HOW TO cut YOUR

## HARVESTING COSTS



Any delay caused by poor operation and inefficient harvesting equipment means a very real loss to any farmer and may jeopardize an entire year's work.

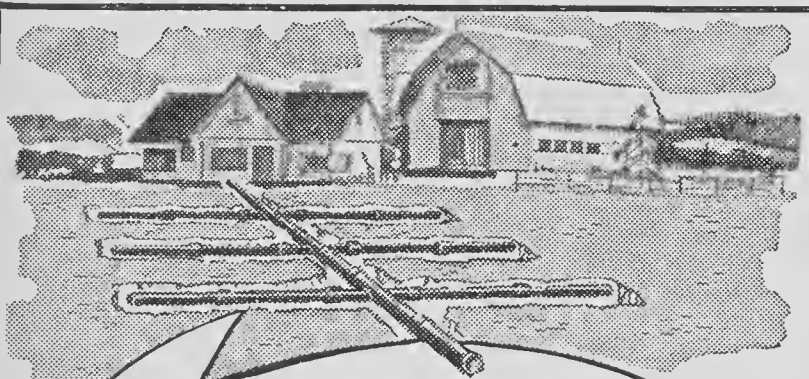
When time is of the essence, inefficient machinery becomes a major concern. Worn equipment needs to be replaced before this crucial period. But new machinery means a substantial layout before harvest returns are in and this is often well nigh impossible.

That is when a Farm Improvement Loan can be of assistance. Imperial Bank of Canada is ready to help any farmer with the purchase of efficient harvest equipment, whether it be in the form of machinery, trucks for hauling the harvest, or granaries. Loans for as much as two thirds of the purchase price are available at a simple interest rate of 5%. A loan for up to \$4,000 may be secured and repaid over a period of three years.

Ask your Imperial Bank manager about a Farm Improvement Loan to help out with the purchase of first class harvest equipment. He'll be glad to give you complete information and discuss your financial requirements.

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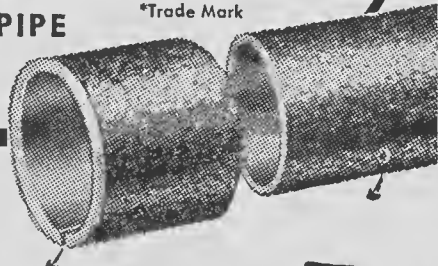
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## FIELD



[G. A. Stevenson photo]

*These weeds, collected at Braudon in 1955, can become a menace in Canada. They are (left to right) downy chess, Japanese chess and slender foxtail.*

## Skunk In the Combine

A LIST of methods for dealing with skunk odor on grain, clothing and machinery has been compiled by the Plant Industry Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. It started last September when some farmers put skunks through their combines, and wanted to know what to do with the grain rejected by elevators.

R. E. McKenzie, director of the branch, suggested that farmers clean the affected parts of their machinery with gasoline or a solvent, and then other suggestions began to roll in. These included the use of wood ash, vanilla extract, bleaching agents, tomato juice, ammonia water and oil of peppermint to kill the smell. There was also a report that there was a pressurized deodorizing bomb on the market at a very small cost, but the majority thought that a concentrated liquid, such as oil of peppermint, in a large amount of water should be sprayed on grain or whatever had come in contact with the skunk. V

## Danger In Generalization

D. L. PARKS of Kemptville Agricultural School, Ontario, pointed out recently the dangers of generalizing. A soil analyst may make a fertilizer recommendation without knowing the farmer's circumstances. The ambitious farmer, who is heavily stocked and has a large investment in machinery, seeks and needs higher yields, and should use a higher rate of fertilizer than one who takes off his hay with a hay loader, and has only a few cows. The soil samples from both these farmers may be tested and found to be exactly alike.

The moral of this is not that the soil analyst is wrong, but that his recommendations must be a compromise between the high and low producer, and some adjustment should be made according to the need. V

## Enemy of Leafy Spurge

A FIELD of light sandy soil, near the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alberta, was polluted with leafy spurge 14 years ago. Agronomists from the experimental farm decided to test

the effect of competition, and drilled crested wheatgrass directly into the spurge. The wheatgrass thrived and filled in, but it did not discourage the weed.

When sheep were turned into the field in 1951, the first effective control was observed. During the first year, they were turned in late, when the spurge was eight inches high. Many of the sheep were older ewes with poor teeth, and were unable to chew the grass easily, so they fed on the succulent spurge. There was some poisoning and occasional losses, but the effect on the spurge was encouraging.

In the following year, the sheep were turned in earlier, when the spurge was two inches high and the grass was green and attractive. The sheep still ate the spurge, but no longer ignored the grass, and a better balance resulted. Every year since then, sheep have been used in sufficient numbers to keep the field well grazed. There have been no further losses from poisoning, and inspection of the field last fall showed an estimated 95 per cent reduction in leafy spurge.

Cultivation and herbicides might be more practical on good cropland, but on stony or sandy land, or where leafy spurge is encroaching on native grassland, sheep can provide useful and effective control. V

## Wet or Dry? —Take Your Pick

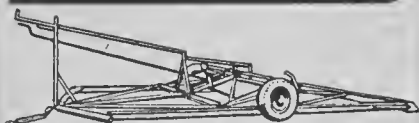
AMONG the many changes in hay making during the past ten years, storing forage as chopped dry hay and making grass into silage are the most recent. These have brought the cutting box, or forage harvester, into general use, although it is not absolutely essential for silage making.

Chopped hay stored in a mow or building gives rise to the danger of spontaneous combustion, but this can be avoided if it contains less than 20 per cent moisture. It should not be packed or walked upon in the mow, according to the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., and ventilation is most important. A ton of hay will require 300 to 450 cubic feet for storage.

Storing forage in the silo will cut out much of the delay caused by wet weather, and for best results, it should contain about 70 per cent moisture,



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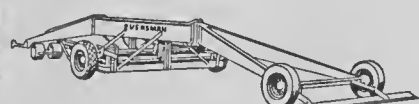
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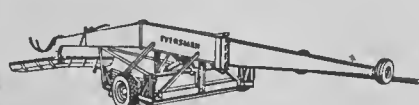
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## FIELD

and should be well tramped. It is, in fact, the reverse of the technique required for chopped dry hay. ✓

### Brush

#### Control with 2,4-D

THE use of 2,4-D ester as a brush killer is recommended by the North Dakota Extension Service, and in some cases it will kill where 2,4,5-T is ineffective. While working near susceptible crops, use the low-volatile ester, and keep the spray and drift from direct contact with these crops.

To prepare a foliage spray for mixed brush and trees, mix three pounds of 2,4-D ester in 100 gallons of water, and spray the brush, trees or weeds until they are thoroughly wet on the surface. Most woody plants should be sprayed at the fully leafed-out stage, and in the few weeks following. For late season applications, when growth is less active, three pounds of 2,4-D mixed with 100 gallons of diesel oil, and emulsified in 90 gallons of water, will be more effective. ✓

### Irrigate

#### According to Need

BEFORE deciding on your irrigation system, shop around a bit and consider what you will need from a practical and monetary viewpoint. The essential part of irrigation, according to the Agassiz Experimental Farm, is that water should be applied before plants show signs of water deficiency. In a humid area, where irrigation would be impractical in most years, it is important to make up your mind whether the system should be designed for an average season or a drought year. The drought-year system would, of course, be larger and more expensive, and in a normal summer, it might be worked at only a portion of full capacity, or could be used to irrigate a larger acreage.

The system for the average season would irrigate a larger area in a wet year, but this acreage would have to be reduced in a dry season. The only answer is to decide on the maximum acreage you would have to irrigate in a drought year. ✓

### Handle Anhydrous Ammonia with Care

ANHYDROUS ammonia liquid fertilizer is dangerous to humans if mishandled. Giving a useful warning on the dangers, the Saskatchewan Department of Labor points out that it is not a poison gas, but due to its high solubility in water, it has an irritating action on the membrane of the eyes, nose, throat and lungs.

Even small concentrations of anhydrous ammonia are easily detected, because of its sharp, pungent odor. Prolonged exposure to air containing 100 parts per million of ammonia is not harmful, but heavier concentrations can cause sudden death from spasms or inflammation of the larynx.

Anyone handling it should be aware of the danger, and those with chronic lung diseases, or who are hypersensitive to ammonia, should not be exposed to it. ✓



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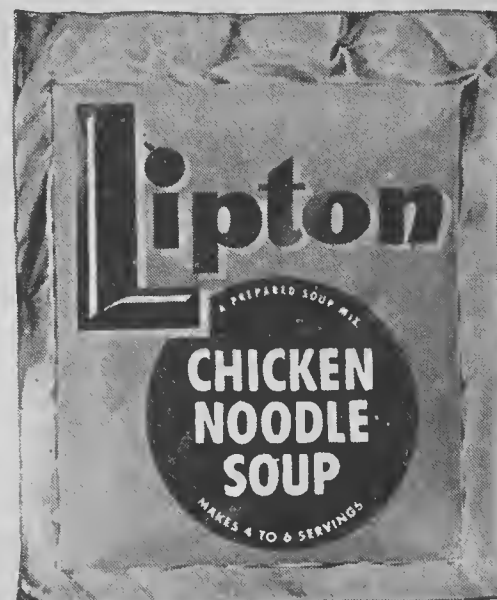
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Koyker Auger Grain Elevator, powered by 4-cylinder V-type Wisconsin Power Unit. Made by Koyker Mfg. Co., Hull, Io.



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John Deere Model 14-T Twine-tie baler, powered by 2-cylinder Wisconsin Engine. Product of John Deere Co., Moline, Illinois.

When water boils away under a scorching summer sun . . . if the temperature should go up to an unbelievable and unbearable 140° F. — or if, on the other hand, it should drop to minimums way below the freezing point during an unseasonal cold spell — *there would be no cause for concern if your equipment is powered by a Wisconsin Heavy-Duty AIR-COOLED Engine!*

Wisconsin Engine AIR-COOLING is entirely automatic and as trouble-free as modern engineering ingenuity can make it. Every Wisconsin Engine from the smallest to the largest is equipped with a large capacity blower, integrally cast as a part of the flywheel. A powerful blast of AIR is continuously distributed over the closely-finned cylinder heads and walls by means of scientifically designed and placed air shrouding, providing correct heat dissipation at all temperatures up to 140° F.

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There is no more rugged engine built, in a 3 to 36 hp. range, than a Wisconsin "AIR-COOLED" — which is a good reason why YOU should specify Wisconsin Power for your equipment. Write for "Spec" bulletin S-188.



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## HORTICULTURE

### Nature and Her Autumn Beauty

*The early fall months are suitable periods in which to think about the less practicable values of horticulture, and to appreciate the beauty in nature*



*This mighty oak, by whose immovable stem I stand and seem almost annihilated . . .*

*Nestled at its root lies beauty such as blooms not in the glare of the broad sun . . .*

culture that is so very widespread. This interest, of course, owes its origin both to utility and aesthetics, to the need and desire for food, and to our appreciation of beauty. After all, why do we bother to grow flowers and shrubs and trees? Is it not so that we may always have near us—around our homes, for example—as much as possible of the beauty which is found so lavishly in nature.

POETS of all ages have recognized the beauties of nature, and the dreadful situation in which we could find ourselves, if we thought only of markets, prices and money. The poet, William H. Davies, once wrote:

*What is this life, if, full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare?  
No time to stand beneath the boughs  
And stare as long as sheep or cows.  
No time to turn at Beauty's glance,  
And watch her feet, how they can dance?*

*A poor life this if, full of care  
We have no time to stand and stare.*

Also the Canadian poet, Archibald Lampman:

*Not to be conquered by these headlong days,  
But to stand free: to keep the mind at brood,  
On life's deep meaning . . .  
What man, what life, what love, what beauty is,  
This is to live, and win the final praise.*

Dr. W. R. Leslie, who retired July 31, as superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Morden, Man., after 35 years there, once wrote in one of his unique weekly newsletters:

"Autumn woods offer the wayfarer great pleasure. Nature reaches a climax in colors and glory, when trees, shrubs, vines and herbs become aflame with autumn in October. Everyone owes herself or himself the joys of an unhurried walk through the woods, when foliage colors are at the zenith of their maturity."

Writing of the rich variety of the native woods and of the ravines and coulees of the Pembina Hills near Morden, he said: "While the lower plants present many reds, browns and



*"Where the prairies, like seas where the billows have rolled,  
Are broad as the kingdoms and empires of old."*

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TO ORDER YOUR  
**CO-OP Fertilizers**  
INDIAN BRAND



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- 33½-0-0 Nitraprills (Ammanium Nitrate)
- 10-32-10 Complete Fertilizer

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## HORTICULTURE

some purples, native trees, with the exception of the oak, exhibit mostly greens, yellows and orange shades. Among the yellows, it adds greatly to have an occasional clump of canoe, or paper birch. Even among the bright yellows of ash, aspen and poplars, the presence of a birch arrayed in its clothing of vivid, golden leaves, radiates a laughing brilliance, as if its candle power is of such greater wattage as to draw the sightseer's gaze to it as the heroine of the troupe."

Speaking of the white birch, Adcle Middleton Russell wrote many years ago:

*The White Birch is a lady in a glitt'ring silver gown,  
A lady with the graces of the gayest belle in town.  
In her raiment soft and dainty she's a Dresden Shepherdess,  
With her petticoats aflutter, as the breezes blow her dress.*

**T**HERE is beauty in all seasons. Even the cold, dormant winter has a beauty all its own, heavily weighted as it is by the brilliant whiteness of snow and the contrasting color of evergreens.

Spring is the season of renewal, of gladness, and of release from the bonds of winter. It is a season of hope, of greening grass and bright blossoms.

With summer, nature brings into play all the amazing busyness of creation. It is a season of growth, and of development. Under the benign and powerful influence of the sun, literally billions of her creatures move at her bidding.

If the summer is a season of anticipation, autumn is the period of fulfillment, maturity, and meditation. After the harvest comes the time of preparation for the winter period of rest,

*When Autumn casts its splendid shining garment  
About the grey world's poverty and pain;  
When there is gold in every tired meadow;  
When trees, half hushed to sleep have bloomed again.*

It is as if Nature calls for a time of sober celebration; when she permits her creatures of the plant kingdom to dress themselves in magnificent raiment in celebration of the conclusion of another cycle. Nearly 30 years ago, James Courtney Challis described this spectacle in these lines:

*October, with a lavish hand, now spills  
Her wine of flame and gold upon the hills:*

*It splashes on the slopes and blends into  
Rich colorings of almost every hue—  
Deep red and russet, orange, yellow, jade,  
Grape-blue, and green, and brown of every shade;*

*And in the valley hang, like filmy mist,  
Her veils of oval, blue and amethyst,  
Rose-grey and violet, until it seems  
All earth is drowsy with the wine of dreams.*

*I think that somewhere up around the Throne  
God's eup of glory must have overflowed.*

Sometime before the end of October, take that unhurried walk through the woods, of which Dr. Leslie wrote. Not every reader will be within easy walking or even driving distance of wooded hills, or tree-dotted landscape, but Nature fulfils her purpose and displays her beauties in many ways. Most of the finest moving pictures I have ever seen were prairie sunsets.  
—H.S.F.



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FOR THE BEST**



## you can cut down losses from ...MASTITIS

Mastitis is regarded as one of the most widespread and costly diseases in the dairy industry. Early mastitis infection may be detected through the use of the strip cup.



### SOME IMPORTANT CONTROL PRACTICES

1. Have all udders and milk samples checked regularly by your practising veterinarian.
2. Always give immediate treatment to infected cows.
3. Milk infected cows last.
4. Use the strip cup daily.
5. Keep cows and barn clean.
6. Prevent udder injuries with adequate bedding.

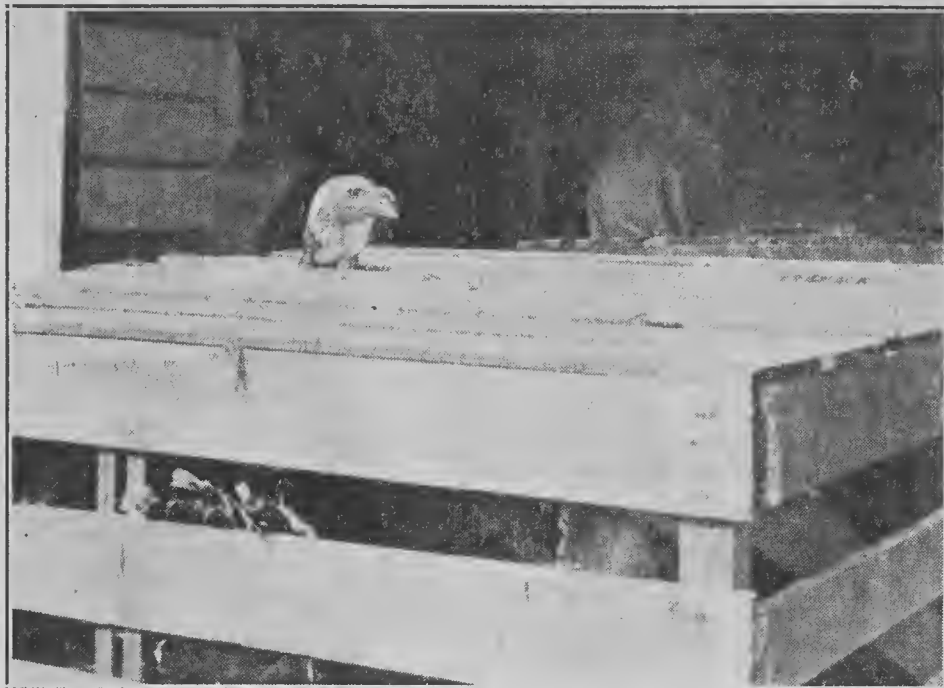
It's a good farm practice to control diseases which mean income losses. Another good practice is to start a savings account at The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Add to it regularly — watch it grow. To keep expense records, use a current account; pay all bills by cheque; your cancelled cheques serve as receipts. Call soon at our nearest branch — you'll receive a friendly welcome.

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## POULTRY



[Guide photo]

Thanksgiving is near, and an electric killing knife marks the end of the road for the turkey in an eviscerating plant at Duncan, Vancouver Island.

### Reduce Culling of Flocks

ONTARIO poultrymen have been told that reduced culling of large flocks is a wise move. Dr. W. A. Aho, University of Connecticut, said that the need to cull laying flocks heavily, at least in the beginning of the laying year, is now becoming less important. Breeders of laying stock have done a wonderful job of giving poultrymen birds that perform well on a flock basis. He pointed out that birds going out of production early in the production year have plenty of time to come back and make a neat profit.

It pays, however, to cull out unthrifty birds before housing, and, with cross-bred or Leghorn flocks, to cull out all hens that go broody within the first four months of production. If birds have been in lay for nine months, they can be culled as soon as they quit laying, because they won't have time to come back and pay for their vacation. Sick birds should be culled whenever they show up. ✓

### How to Make Portable Fencing

ON farms where chick flocks are small, and rearing yards are moved each season to fit in with crop rotations, portable fencing is a boon. This can be a "do-it-yourself" project, as experience over a number of years at the Charlottetown Experimental Farm, P.E.I., has shown.

They have been using hurdle fences there, measuring ten feet long by five feet high, and covered with two-inch mesh poultry netting held by staples. They have found that the easiest way to make the panels is by constructing a jig of three two-inch planks, ten feet long, set square and level. Two of them are placed five feet apart from outside edge to outside edge, with the third placed midway between them. After these are spiked solidly in place, three ten-foot boards, five inches wide, are tacked on top of them with nails which can be withdrawn later.

Starting two inches from the end, and one inch from the inside edge of one of the boards, wire is stapled on within two inches of the other end

of the board. Then, from the same end, but on the other outside strip, the wire is pulled taut and stapled one inch from the inside edge. The area can be covered by 48-inch wire, which is then stapled to the center board and cut free from the roll about two inches short of the end of the panel. The cross-pieces, or uprigh's, are placed one at each end and one in the center, and nailed firmly with a clinch-type nail which is half an inch longer than the combined thicknesses of the two boards. The tacking nails are withdrawn, the panel is turned over, and the nails are clinched tightly. The wire is stapled to the uprigh's, with ends turned in to save hands and clothing when handling.

Unplaned lumber has been found satisfactory, and the total cost is reasonable considering the long life of a hurdle fence. The panels, which can be of other sizes if desired, are fastened in place with tie wire, and can be removed in the fall and stored upright to prevent snow from stretching the wire and making it sag. Steel stakes or posts are used for erecting the fence. ✓

### Grade A All Year Round

GRADE A eggs can be produced all year round, and need to be, judging by the significant drop in quality of eggs marketed through registered egg grading stations. As proof of this, J. R. Cameron, poultry specialist with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, points to the rapid increase in the price of Grade A Large, indicating a shortage of top quality eggs.

One of the most important rules, he says, is to provide a good, complete laying ration, because eggs from well-fed birds hold their quality much longer than others. It is also important to confine the birds in the hen house during the entire laying period. See that there is plenty of clean, fresh water, and good cross-ventilation, too.

As quality is determined by bird management and egg handling, Mr. Cameron believes that consistent quality can be achieved, and will put an end to fluctuating egg prices. Eggs should be cooled overnight. ✓

SEAL OUT

# ICY DRAFTS

WEATHERSTRIP WITH

## STRIP-SEAL

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JUST PRESS INTO CRACKS

A TREMCO PRODUCT  
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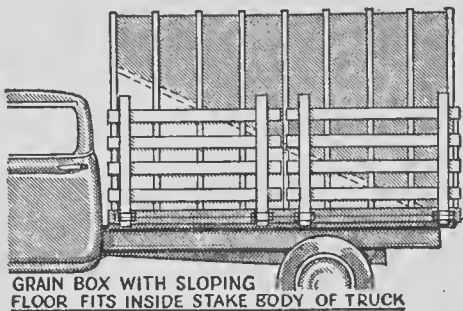
of our new imported boar Chartwell Viking 3rd, bred and raised by Sir Winston Churchill. Will have weanling sows and boars sired by this boar, also guaranteed in-pig sows bred to this boar. Send for folder and full details.

Fergus Landrace Swine Farm  
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## WORKSHOP

### More Ideas For the Farm

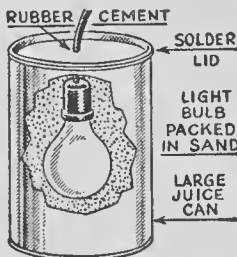
Grain Bed for Truck. A grain bed with an angled bottom can be made to slip inside a regular truck when



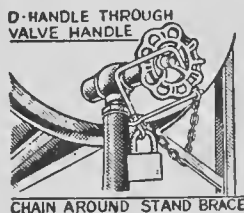
GRAIN BOX WITH SLOPING FLOOR FITS INSIDE STAKE BODY OF TRUCK

needed. It saves a lot of work when hauling any kind of grain, etc. It is also handy for sand, dirt and crushed rocks. This grain bed can hold about 155 bushels, and in two seasons I have hauled 15,000 bushels with one.—G.M.E., Alta. ✓

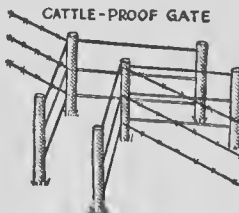
Waterproof Heater. To keep chicken's drinking water comfortably warm or free from freezing, a waterproof heater can be made by running a rubber extension cord through the top of a large juice can. Add a socket and a 60-watt bulb, pack sand round the bulb, and then solder the lid of the can on. A little rubber cement around the cord keeps the water out.—H.M., Pa. ✓



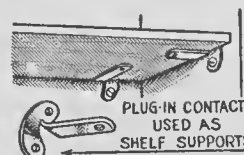
Fuel Tank Lock. All that is needed to discourage fuel thieves from helping themselves from your storage tank is a length of light chain, a D-handle and a padlock. Wrap chain around the stand brace, and secure both ends of it to the D-handle. Put the locking end of the handle through the turn-wheel on the valve of the tank, and snap the lock as shown in the illustration.—A.E.H., Man. ✓



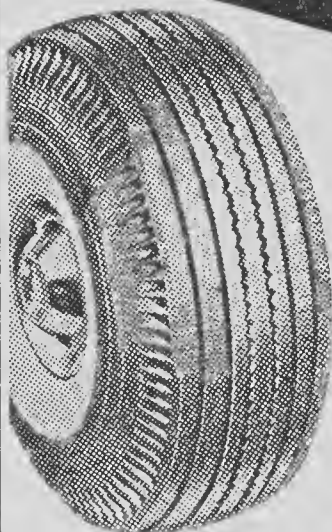
Cattle-proof Gate. As all dairymen know, it is tiresome and aggravating to have to set down pails every time you want to go through a gate, and if you don't keep the gate shut, the cattle are likely to go where you don't want them. You can avoid this by making a fence-gate like the one shown in the illustration. It should only be wide enough for the farmer to go through, and too narrow for cattle.—S.B., Sask. ✓



Shelf Supports. Contacts from discarded electric plugs can be adapted for use as shelf supports. As will be seen from the illustration, these plug-in contacts will make a neat job, and with very little effort or expense.—G.M.E., Alta. ✓



# B.F. Goodrich offers you 3 proven TUBELESS TIRES

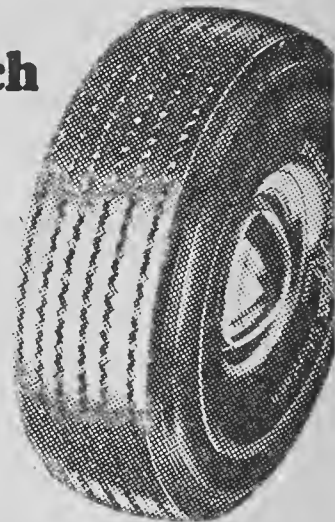


### B.F. Goodrich LIFE-SAVER

Here's the premium quality tubeless tire that gives you the maximum driving comfort and safety. The B. F. Goodrich LIFE-SAVER not only changes blowouts to s-s-slowouts, defies dangerous skids, but seals punctures as you drive. The LIFE-SAVER is also available in extra-strength Nylon. Think of the safety . . . the quality . . . and you'll buy B. F. Goodrich LIFE-SAVERS.

### B.F. Goodrich SAFETYLINER

The tubeless tire chosen as standard equipment for new cars. The B. F. Goodrich SAFETYLINER changes dangerous bruise-blowouts to s-s-slowouts, giving plenty of time for a safe, controlled stop. Puncture hazards are reduced because the patented inner liner grasps the puncturing object tightly, restricting loss of air. Available in Nylon too!



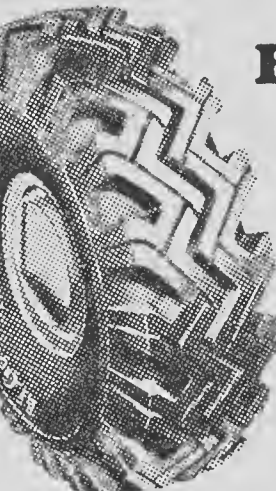
### B.F. Goodrich TRAILMAKER

GO when you want . . . STOP when you must—faster, with B. F. Goodrich TRAILMAKER Tubeless Traction Tires. The TRAILMAKER gives you the blowout and puncture protection of tubeless tires. The wider, deeper, more flexible tread lets your car walk through snow, wade through mud, grip on slippery roads, and run quietly on bare pavement. This traction tread also available in truck sizes.

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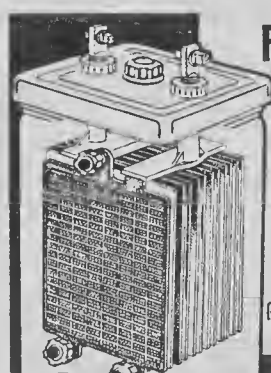
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## Relieve HAY FEVER

Hay Fever needn't plague you with its sneezing and wheezing, its blowing and gasping, its itching irritation of eyes and ears. Get relief with Templeton's RAZ-MAH as did Mrs. Wesley Branton, Dunnville, Ont. Since childhood, she suffered from Hay Fever. The older she got, the more she suffered. Then her druggist recommended RAZ-MAH.

"The very first night I took RAZ-MAH," Mrs. Branton writes, "I slept comfortably. When I awoke, my eyes and nose were dry. I haven't been troubled since!"

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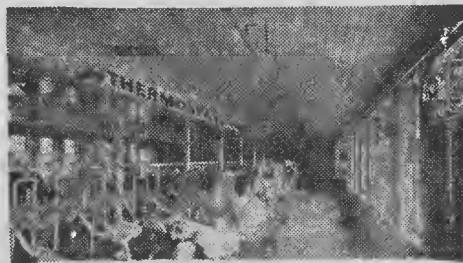
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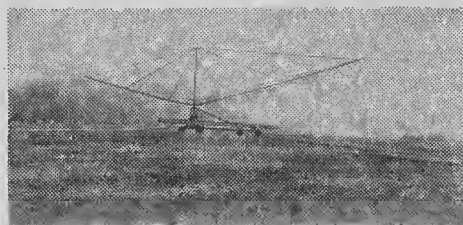
## WHAT'S NEW



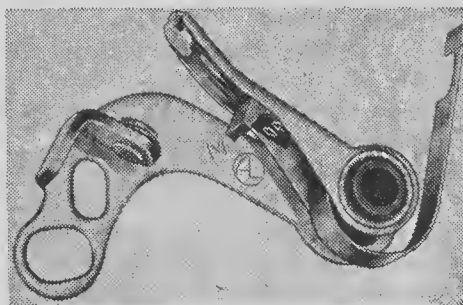
The new Ford 79 standard loader is for handling manure, gravel, fertilizer, cinders, coal, snow, silage, small grains and similar materials, according to the manufacturers. It is designed for mounting on their tricycle tractors by one man in less than two minutes. (Ford Motor Company.) (138) ✓



This fan ventilator (right of cut) is claimed to keep barns drier, and to remove stale air and strong odors. The complete unit, including grill, frame, fan and motor is assembled and ready to be placed in wall opening, and is said to withstand corrosion. (Beatty Bros. Limited.) (139) ✓



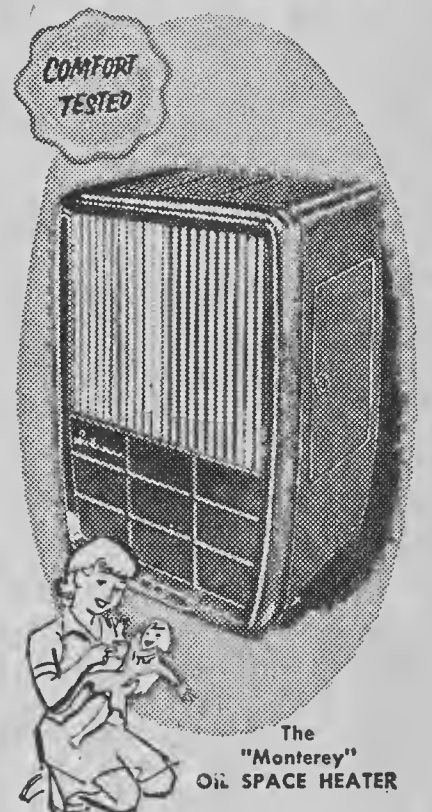
This slowly revolving giant sprinkler, rotated by water pressure, will cover more than three acres with 1/4 to 1 inch of water in an hour, according to the manufacturers. It is mounted on a four-wheel trailer, which can be pulled from either end by a tractor. (Vermeer Mfg. Co.) (140) ✓



Better performance under the rigors of continuous low speed operation is claimed for this new type of special duty distributor point for the farm tractor. It has big contact surfaces, said to give 78 per cent more contact area than standard sets. (Electric Auto-Lite Ltd.) (141) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

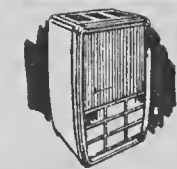
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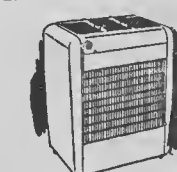
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*On the farm and at home*



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**A**RE you a high school student who wants to go to college but because of finances can't see how it could be managed? Your case may not be so hopeless as you think. The very fact that you need financial help is a qualification for scholarship. Perhaps you think that only students who are "brain trusts" and roll up a long string of A's have a chance to win a scholarship. Don't believe it.

Scholarships are awarded mainly on two counts: to students who have good average ability (an average of about 65 per cent is acceptable) and who need financial assistance to continue their studies. You don't have to be a pauper, but scholarship donors prefer to help those who need it most. Donors are interested in other skills and talents too, such as your 4-H record, Boy Scout and Girl Guide activities, whether you have worked at a part-time job, your interest in such things as music, art, dramatics, debating, wildlife, science, hobbies.

In addition to scholarships given by departments of education and universities, many more are available from business firms, church groups, foundations, lodges, service clubs or individuals who are interested in seeing worthwhile boys and girls receive a college education.

How do you go about trying out for a scholarship? Begin early, preferably in your junior year in high school to hunt up information on scholarships for which you are eligible. That will give you time to pull up your scholastic record and improve your extra-curricular activities. A new school term is just beginning, start now on the idea of working toward a scholarship for next year or a year or two hence.

Where will you get this information? First consult the principal of your school, he has lists of scholarships awarded by the department of education and universities in your province as well as announcements of scholarships offered by service clubs and business organizations. Ask permission to go over the lists yourself and study them carefully. The agricultural representative and home economist in your district are also supplied with information on scholarships especially agricultural awards

in both degree and diploma courses. A complete list of scholarships offered to Canadian students is available from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Education Division, Ottawa, at a cost of 75 cents (ask for Reference Paper No. 55).

If either of your parents served during World Wars I or II you could be eligible for I.O.D.E. scholarships or awards offered by the armed services. Another possible source of scholarship may be through your religious affiliations, particularly if you have been an active church worker. The minister of your church will have information about these awards or can tell you where to get it. Your national origin even if it has to be traced back several generations might also be the key to financial assistance. Scholarships are frequently given to students of Icelandic, German, Czech, Swedish or Ukrainian extraction. Such scholarships are listed in the Undergraduates Scholarships and Bursaries, Reference Paper No. 55 which we mentioned, or consulates from the various countries will know about them. Consider too organizations in your district such as Home and School Associations, Masons, Elks, Women's Institutes that may be willing to assist you. Think also of business organizations such as those which support 4 H club activities.

Recently announced are the Canadian National Exhibition Scholarships of \$750 to students who wish to pursue a course in Home Economics, Agricultural College or Veterinary College. One boy or girl will be selected from each province to receive this award and must have completed at least two years in 4-H work and possess qualities of leadership. Candidates must be 17 years of age as of July 1 in the year selected. Write your Extension Director, Department of Agriculture for further information on these newly created scholarships.

By now you must realize that there are hundreds of scholarships available for which you may apply and your chance of securing one will depend mainly on how much work you put into preparing yourself and your application.

So if you really want to go to college start looking now—don't wait until your senior year or halfway through the school term. Try to decide what field of study you're going into

and aim at scholarships in that field. It is quite permissible to apply for two scholarships—one from a college and one from an outside organization if the money offered is not sufficient to carry you through. Don't forget too that once you know the ropes you can apply for a scholarship each year of your college course and that many scholarships are renewable up to four and five years if your record is good.

The awarding committees stress that *all* questions on the applications be answered frankly. Don't be too modest about your accomplishments. If you sold subscriptions to a magazine, managed a paper route or did odd jobs to make pocket money let the scholarship committee know—such things are all indications of your character and situation.

Don't hesitate to apply—your chance to win an award may be better than you think. Some of the most brilliant men and women of our country worked their way up with assistance from scholarships. Start yourself off on a promising future by working toward that goal today. Good luck! ✓



*Kakwa shows off her driving technique at C. Williams' farm, Nampa, Alberta.*

## Skilful Operators

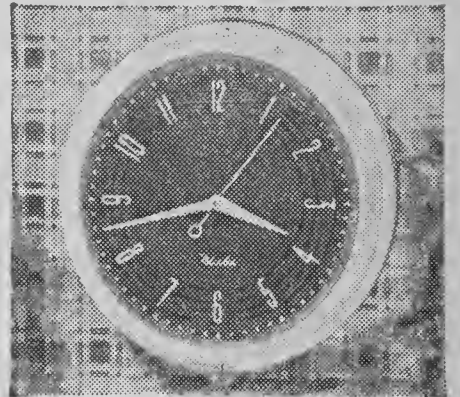
**O**UR farm safety article "Learn and Live" (July Guide) was intended mainly for teen-age readers but we were surprised to learn of this cheerful young bruiser who, though "bearly" qualifies as a Guide reader nevertheless gives us a very convincing demonstration of how to operate a tractor properly. Note the firm grip on the wheel—the paw ready for the brake—the alert eye on the road!

Mrs. C. Williams of Nampa, Alberta, sent us this intriguing photo of their lively cub which she thinks bears a strong resemblance to our alert young teen-age operator (see cut). Kakwa, the bear cub, Mrs. Williams reports, tried out all the farm machinery and was especially fond of riding in the truck, though she inconvenienced the Williamses somewhat by taking up too much room. Kakwa was a sociable little cub and astonishing though it may seem to people familiar with the terror that bears generally inspire in cattle, dearly liked to accompany the cows to pasture. ✓

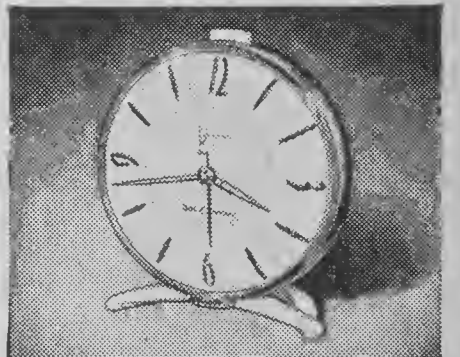


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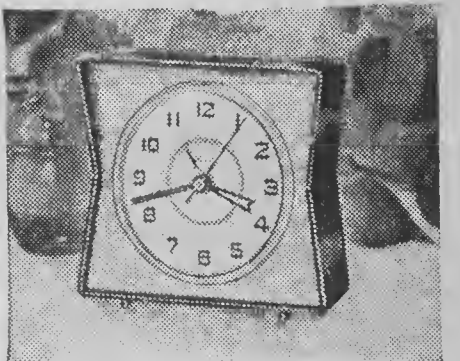
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TO OCT. 6<sup>th</sup>



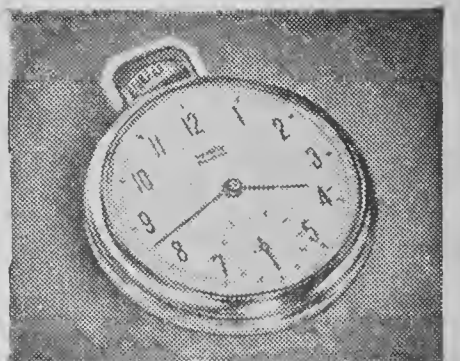
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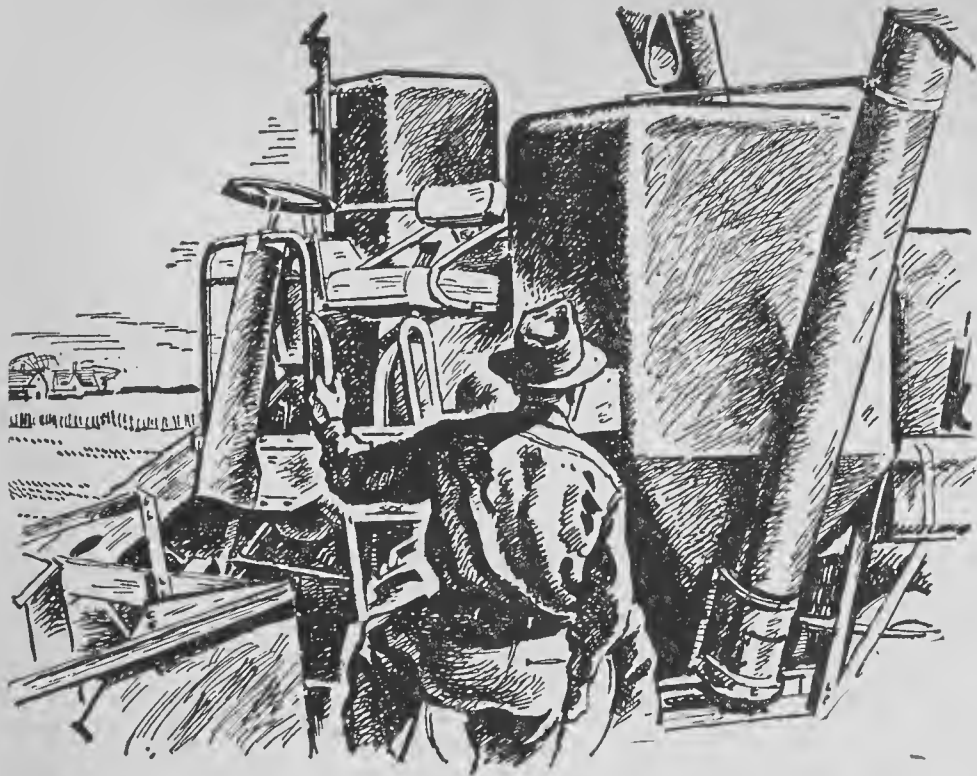


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## Insect Battle Seen by Scientists

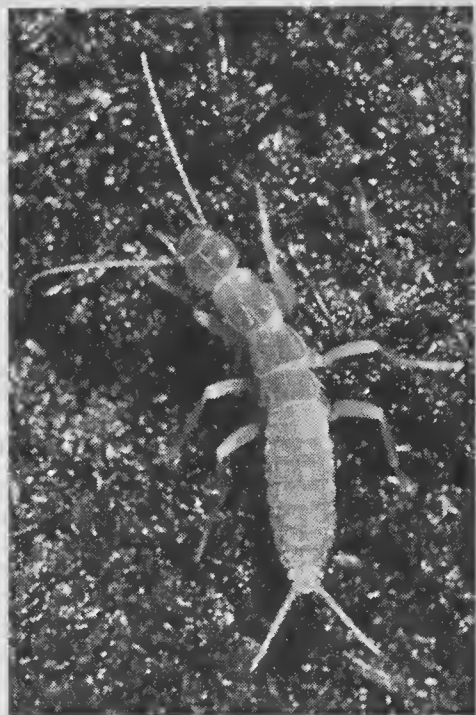
*Canadian farmers' \$312 million problem shown as part of an international quest*

**W**HILE 1,600 entomologists from around the world revelled in the 10th, and biggest, International Congress of Entomology, the group has yet held, laymen at the Montreal meeting caught a glimpse of the weird and sometimes wonderful world this group of scientists lives in.

These scientists, who track down the mysteries of the myriad insects that chew, suck, bore, and bite our crops, livestock, timber, homes, and even ourselves, delivered at Montreal a mass of ideas and factual information. While, for Canadians, much of the information offered no immediate remedy to new problems, it gave a clear picture of the monumental task scientists face, in answering the \$312 million problem—for that's what insects are estimated to cost Canadian farmers each year by damaging livestock and field crops.

They did point out the big gains that farmers have made by applying the specialist's knowledge. For instance, they recalled that in 1951, \$50,000 spent to treat 296,000 Alberta acres for grasshoppers saved a crop worth \$6 million. In 1949, a \$50 million crop in Saskatchewan was saved by spending a million dollars on grasshopper control.

In describing the forward steps made by entomologists they pointed out that B.H.C. and lindane, for example, readily control ticks and mites that transmit virus diseases, scabies and other diseases. Insect-borne diseases such as malaria and yellow fever have been virtually wiped out by the



*A Canadian ice-bug was chosen as the emblem of the Entomological Congress.*

use of DDT, lindane, and dieldrin in some parts of the world.

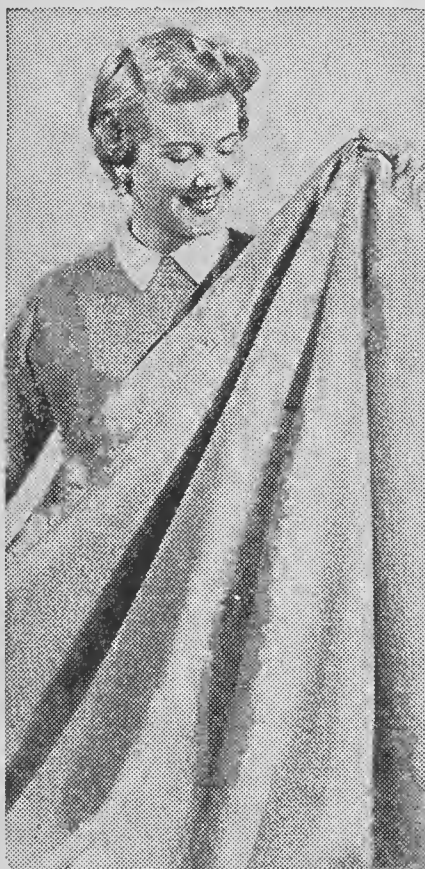
**O**NE scientist noted that poisoned baits and insecticide-treated cords are new discoveries that help control those stubborn house flies that haven't died with present-day insecticides. He told of a sexually sterile male screw-worm that was used to eradicate a costly screw-worm from one island. Another showed pictures of what may have been the convention's most remarkable disclosure, the isolation of a new hormone from an insect, which could be used to keep the adult moth alive for months (she had never lived longer than two weeks, before), could make a pupa change into another pupa instead of the natural change to the adult, or which could produce strange monsters, part pupa and part adult.

Once identified and synthesized, he predicted the substance could be an effective insecticide. For he noted that insects could scarcely evolve a resistance to their own hormone.

The excited scientists watched with admiration, slides showing, stage by stage, the regeneration of a new leg by a cockroach that had its leg amputated. They heard described equipment so specialized as to allow continuous recording of eating, drinking, and sheltering habits, and even measurement of the amount of food eaten by insects, which themselves weighed as little as 20 milligrams.

On a more practical plane, they heard that chemical seed treatments are now available for wire worm control. They heard an Italian scientist point out that simultaneous application of insecticide and fertilizer to the soil can solve a big economic problem by reducing the work required. One man engaged in practical work, pointed out that farmers can cut production costs and increase net income through proper use of insecticides. He warned that while insecticide tolerances laid down under the Food and Drugs Act in this country provided for safe usage, farmers had a respon-

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sibility to read the labels and follow the directions for safe and effective use.

**HEPTACHLOR** could well be called "a miracle insecticide" by farmers, considering the job it will do for them. S. S. Easter pointed out that it has more specific uses and greater insecticidal activity than chlordane, which permits its application in economically low dosages.

It is particularly outstanding as a soil insecticide. When broadcast and worked into the soil at dosages of one to two pounds per acre; it will control most of the important, harmful insects in the soil, including wire worms, rootworms, maggots, white grubs, and weevils. A soil surface treatment effectively controls ants.

Foliage treatment using two to four ounces per acre gives outstanding control of grasshoppers, the alfalfa weevil, thrips, the boll weevil, the rice leaf miner, and others.

M. G. Allmark of the Federal Health and Welfare Department said that there was no justification at present for relaxing regulations governing insecticide tolerances in food. No person had been killed or made seriously ill by eating treated food, and no immediate danger was seen in the comprehensive use of approved types of insecticide on stored fruit, vegetables and grain. However, he considered the subject needed serious attention.

Scare reports of the dangers involved were attacked by L. S. Hitchner, secretary of the Agricultural Chemical Association. He, too, claimed that no case of death had been isolated in which a properly used insect poison was to blame.

## Medicine Tree In British Columbia

by TOM BROWNE

**T**HE bark of a wild tree with a Spanish name, that grows in British Columbia, is used in medical preparations all over the world.

The tree, *cascara sagrada*, interpreted from the Spanish, means "sacred bark." It is said that the coastal Indians held the tree sacred, but no mention of it has been found in their language, or writings.

Harvesters know it as cascara, chittem, or barberry. It grows in no other place in Canada, except British Columbia. It is the only source of cascara, an extracted drug used extensively by the pharmaceutical trade for numerous compounds.

Although the tree grows in Washington and Oregon coastal regions, too, the chief supply of the bark comes from British Columbia.

The cascara tree is rarely found more than a hundred miles inland. It thrives close to the seacoast, where it grows in lush low valleys, or clefts in the mountains, where the soil is fertile with silt, washed down for centuries. It resembles a cherry tree, is often mistaken for the dogwood, which has a similar bark, perpendicularly streaked with blotches of white.

The bark is harvested any time after the sap runs, when it can be peeled easily. The thin layer on the smaller branches is choicest, and more

potent for medicine-making. In the old days, when peelers had little difficulty locating trees, they didn't bother with the thin bark, which takes more time to harvest.

**I**T seems that with an expanding market and dwindling supply of trees, the cascara must eventually be cultivated. The wild trees are disappearing so rapidly that, even now, normal requirements for medicinal purposes are hardly met.

Restrictions placed upon peelers by the British Columbia government require that a permit be taken out to

peel the bark, and that harvesters saw the tree down, leaving a stump 18 inches high, so that new shoots can develop. Cherries will form on the branches, and they are pure black when ripe. Birds love these clusters of fruit, and they aid nature in propagating the tree.

The old method of harvesting was often to leave the tree standing and peel the bark, while enjoying the shade of its branches. The wounded tree perished, and the stump mouldered. It was a wasteful method.

But the campaign to preserve the valuable tree has not been completely

successful, because it is being harvested more quickly than it can reproduce. Another factor in its disappearance is that cascara is being routed out and burned, as new farmlands and industrial areas expand. The "livable" area of the tree is being gradually restricted.

Scientists may solve the problem by utilizing the wood of the cascara tree. Experiments at the University of British Columbia have proved that the wood contains large quantities of medicinal juices. The stickler, however, is that the cost of extraction would be too high.

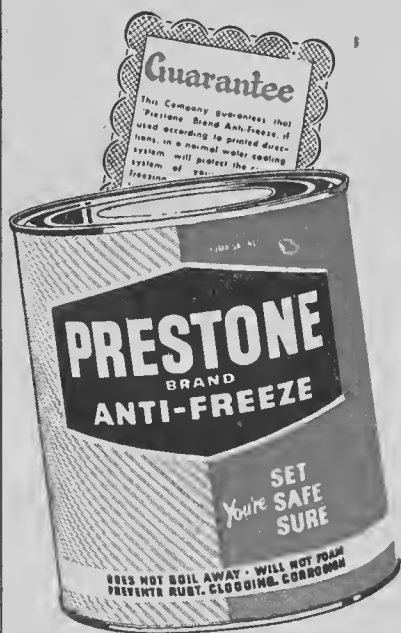
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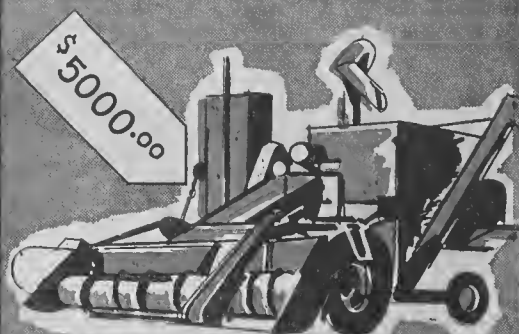
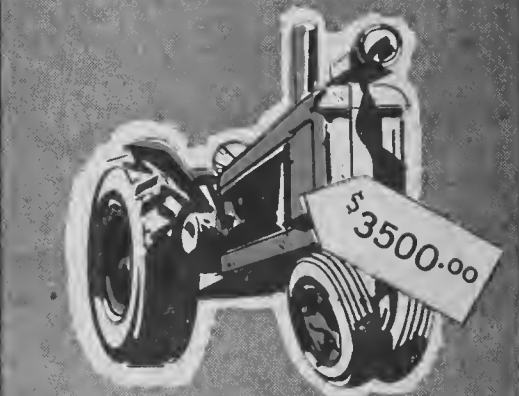
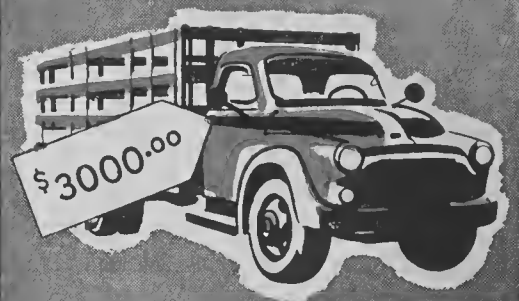
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## World's Largest Apple Pie

by THOMAS DUNBABIN

TASMANIA, which has long led the world in apple yields, now claims to have made the earth's largest apple pie. This was served at the Apple Festival at Port Cygent on St. Patrick's Day, this year, and weighed just about a ton. Into it went 1,000 pounds of apples, 500 of flour and 300 of sugar, as well as quantities of other things.

This pie was made and cooked in 36 sections, which were then put together and taken to the festival ground in a huge tray on balloon tires. The first slice was cut by Ruth Hammond, aged 22, who is Tasmania's Apple Queen for 1956. Ruth, the daughter of an apple-grower, a teacher of domestic science, makes a good apple pie herself.

Tasmania first claimed a record in apple yields about 50 years ago when L. Hansen of Wedge Bay, Tasman Peninsula, grew 600 bushels (each weighing 40 pounds) on three-quarters of an acre of orchard. More recently

W. Tomlinson of Huonville has for years averaged 12 000 bushels from 12 acres, or 1,000 bushels an acre. This is equal to 20 tons an acre.

CHEESE goes naturally with apple pie; at least they are eaten together in the Maritimes and other parts of Canada. There was a run of big cheeses at Ingersoll, Ontario, where James Ireland made a 7,000-pound cheese in 1866. He made 11 big cheeses averaging 5,500 pounds each. Then the world's largest cheese was made at Perth, Ontario, in 1892. This weighed 22,000 pounds, or 11

tons. It was shown at the Chicago World Fair in 1893, and sent on to London, where S. Thomas Lipton, the great multiple grocer and tea dealer, who used to race for the America Cup, bought it. Since then big cheeses seem to have been out of fashion. V

## Golden Jubilee In Irrigated Area

IN 1906, the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company donated 400 acres of virgin, treeless prairie for the establishment of an experimental farm at Lethbridge. The Canada Department of Agriculture accepted it, and in the last 50 years has extended the farm to 1,077 acres and transformed it. Trees and lawns now encircle the main buildings, and beyond these stretch the irrigated and dryland plots, and the pastures and barns for livestock.

Between the virgin dryland and the attractive, well planned husbandry of today lies a story of the grim fight against drifting soil in the thirties, the introduction of new crops, such as peas and sugar beets, the development of southern Alberta's livestock feeding industry, and perhaps most significant of all, the steady extension of the irrigated areas.

This is in many ways the story of Dr. W. H. Fairfield, an irrigation expert from Ontario, who was superintendent of the Experimental Farm for its first 40 years. He was succeeded by A. E. Palmer, whose work on soil drift

A genius is a man who does unique things of which nobody would expect him to be capable.—Edward Verrall Lucas.

control has earned him an honored place in the farming history of the area. The present superintendent, H. Chester, has been at Lethbridge for 22 years now, and is a keen student of the opportunities, and the limitations, of farming under irrigation.

To mark the golden jubilee last month, a prairie boulder was set up at the farm, as a symbol of the parent soil of the area. But the best memorials to the work at Lethbridge are the many fine farms of southern Alberta, whose prosperity may not have been possible without the experimental farm. V



A. E. Palmer and Dr. W. H. Fairfield, former Lethbridge superintendents, with H. Chester, the present head.

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# Fresh Apples At Blossom Time

THE entry of controlled - atmosphere storage to Canada will lengthen the apple season by an additional three months, result in more apples being sold, and help ease the pressure on the fall apple market, by taking a sizable quantity off the market when prices are normally depressed.

One wholesale company bought a few apples from controlled-atmosphere storage in New York last year, for the Canadian market. Housewives were startled to find them in the stores in April, May and June, tasting fresh and crisp, as if they were right off the trees. So last summer, two storages were equipped to put Ontario apples to sleep over winter, and hold them for market after the regular eating apple season.

About 40,000 bushels came out of Ontario storages this year, and some also from Quebec.

Here is an explanation of the system. Since apples are living things, they breathe, even after they are picked. In this respiration, fruit sugars are oxidized, or burned, in the presence of air (oxygen). By limiting the oxygen available to the apples the respiration rate can be reduced. That is just what controlled-atmosphere storage does, by carefully regulating the oxygen and carbon dioxide content of the storage chambers.

This can be accomplished in a gas-tight storage, where a correct ratio of gases can be maintained to effectively "put the apples to sleep" until they are ready for sale in April, May and June.

The system was developed in England, has been used in the United States, and now has come to Canada.

These apples, of course, sell for a premium, which should cover the extra cost of special winter storage. M. M. Robinson, secretary of the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, estimates that there is a place for about 200,000 bushels of Ontario apples handled in this way. If the public pays sufficient premium for the fresh apples this year, it is safe to say that further storages will be equipped to take advantage of this added apple market.

# The Place of Liquid Fertilizers

WATERLOO county farmers are doubtful whether leaf feeding of crops with liquid fertilizer is a profitable business. The annual tour of the County Crop and Soil Improvement Association observed some fields of oats and barley where applications had been made, but with the crop already headed out, there was no sign of increased growth because of the application.

Prof. Jack Ketcheson, Soils Department, O.A.C., said that while the Department is maintaining an open mind on the subject, plants can take in some fertilizer through the leaves, but there is evidence that the amount taken in is too small to be of much benefit. Fertilizer applied on the Morris Hallman farm was a solution

of ten per cent nitrogen, 20 per cent phosphoric acid, and ten per cent potash. Cost of the liquid would be about \$1.40 per gallon, if purchased commercially, and one gallon per acre was sprayed on the crop with a weed sprayer.

However, liquid fertilizer does have a place in Ontario, said Prof. Ketcheson, if used the same as dry fertilizers, for application into the soil. Such fertilizer is now available in some districts, where it can be handled without the hand labor that goes with bagged fertilizer. However, expensive equipment is required for application, and the final decision as to the most economical kind would depend on the actual cost of the pounds of nutrients being applied. On a pound for pound basis, fertilizer is equally good, applied dry, or in solution.

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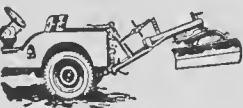
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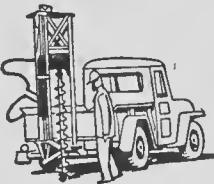
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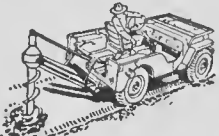
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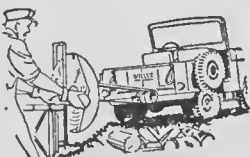
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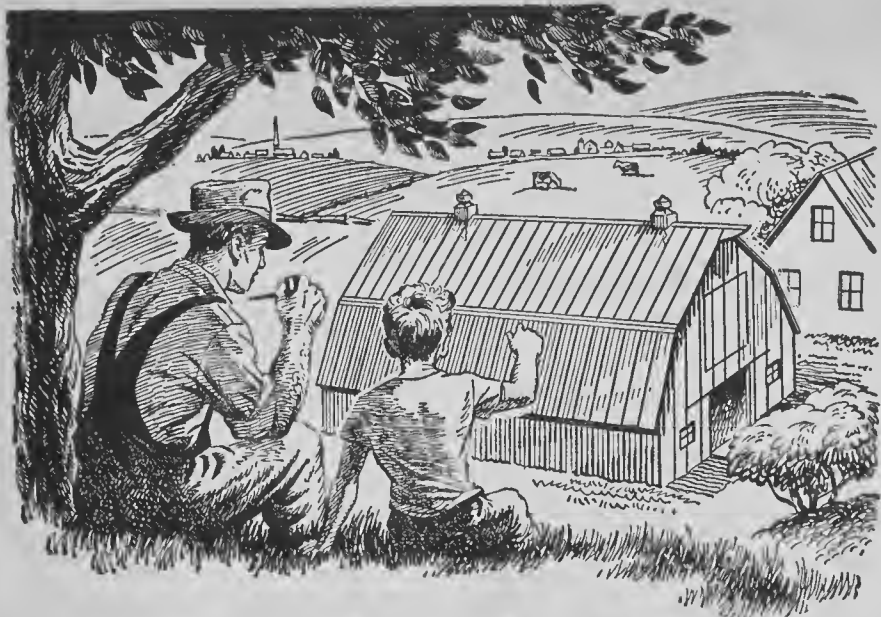
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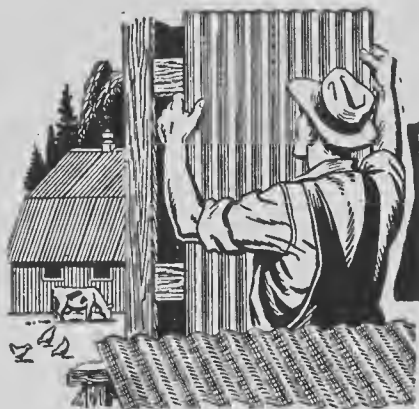
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#### Check these important benefits of Reynolds Aluminum roofing and siding:

- **FIRE-RESISTANT** — reduces ruinous fire risk!
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- **LIFETIME DURABILITY** — rot-proof . . . warp-proof . . . crack-proof . . . termite-proof!
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You will agree that these are good reasons, indeed, why more and more up-to-date farmers choose Reynolds Aluminum roofing and siding. Why not do the same yourself?

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## Free Book on Arthritis And Rheumatism

### HOW TO AVOID CRIPPLING DEFORMITIES

An amazing newly enlarged 36-page book entitled "Arthritis-Rheumatism" will be sent free to anyone who will write for it.

It reveals why drugs and medicines give only temporary relief and fail to remove the causes of the trouble; explains a specialized non-surgical, non-medical treatment which has proven successful since 1919.

You incur no obligation in sending for this instructive book. It may be the means of saving you years of untold misery. Write today to The Ball Clinic, Dept. 539, Excelsior Springs, Missouri.



## Pioneers in Hail Suppression

*These Alberta farmers are willing to spend good money to cut the costs of hail damage*

RESIDENTS of the Kneehill and Mountain View municipalities of central Alberta, long known as the worst hail area of North America, defeated a plebiscite last May that would have authorized a hail suppression scheme financed from general taxation. Most people then thought the scheme was a dead pigeon. But they didn't figure on the pioneer spirit of about 1,000 farmers willing to explore new methods of fighting an age-old enemy — the weather. On July 20 the first hail suppression experiment in Canada got under way, financed by the voluntary subscriptions of these farmers, many of whom had suffered serious crop losses.

"My contribution to the scheme was only \$45," one of them stated. "If I were guaranteed a hail-free crop, I'd be willing to write out a cheque for \$1,000 right this minute, and consider it money well spent."



Map shows two municipalities testing hail control. Each dot is a generator.

Plans for the hail suppression experiment got under way soon after the defeat of the plebiscite. The area chosen to be tested was a 36-mile strip running north and south along the border which divides the two municipalities, because farmers in this sector had registered the heaviest vote in favor of a permanent hail suppression scheme. By the time the experiment was ready to start, \$23,000 had been collected out of an estimated \$40,000 needed to carry the scheme for a period of two months. Contributions were based on a charge of \$15 per quarter section, and, in several cases, money was received from well-wishers living far outside the target area.

Tom Morris, Didsbury dairyman, and president of the Mountain View Hail Suppression Association, summed up the feelings of them all when he said, "We live in a regular Garden of Eden here, if it wasn't for hail. I lost seven of the first 13 crops I grew on this farm. That's why I'm supporting this scheme 100 per cent. But I'll have to see it work before I really believe in it. As far as I'm concerned, it's a fighting chance, which is better than no chance at all."

The Water Resources Development Corporation (W.R.D.C.) Weather

Modification Branch, a subsidiary of Dr. Irving P. Krick and Associates, Denver, Colorado, the firm conducting the experiment, are not guaranteeing the farmers definite results for their money. "We can't promise to eliminate hail," stated Stan Sifferman, Denver meteorologist here with the four-man hail suppression crew, "but we hope to be able to reduce the severity of it."

The machines on which the experiment rests, called hail suppressors, are not imposing enough to inspire much confidence, either. Each consists of a metal box about three feet high, containing an electrically operated feed mechanism, and a coke burner. Coke impregnated with silver iodide is burned in these devices, releasing minute crystals of the chemical into the air currents, which help to diffuse the energy-forming storm clouds over a wider area—the hoped-for result is smaller clouds and smaller hailstones.

There were about 20 generators in the district at the start of the experiment, most of them located northwest of the target area, since nearly all of the hail storms come from that direction. Two phone-equipped trucks were maintained to rush machines to any unprotected sector when a new threat arose. A staff of four men, located at Didsbury, maintained constant watch to chart the course of approaching storms, and activate the generators.

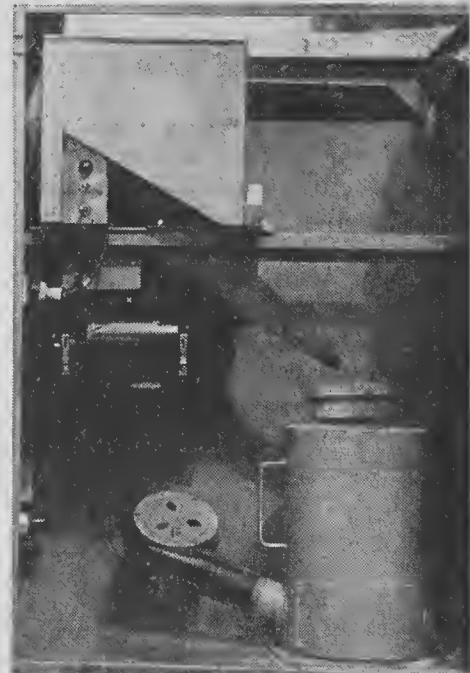
Although a short-range experiment of this nature can't be expected to produce conclusive results, there have been indications that the unimpressive little coke burners have been turning in an impressive performance. During the week of July 22 to 28, a series of violent hail storms cut a path of destruction around the whole district, while only a heavy rain fell within the target area.

Modern science may spell the end to the traditional greeting of Kneehill-Mountain View farmers:

"How's your crop this year?"

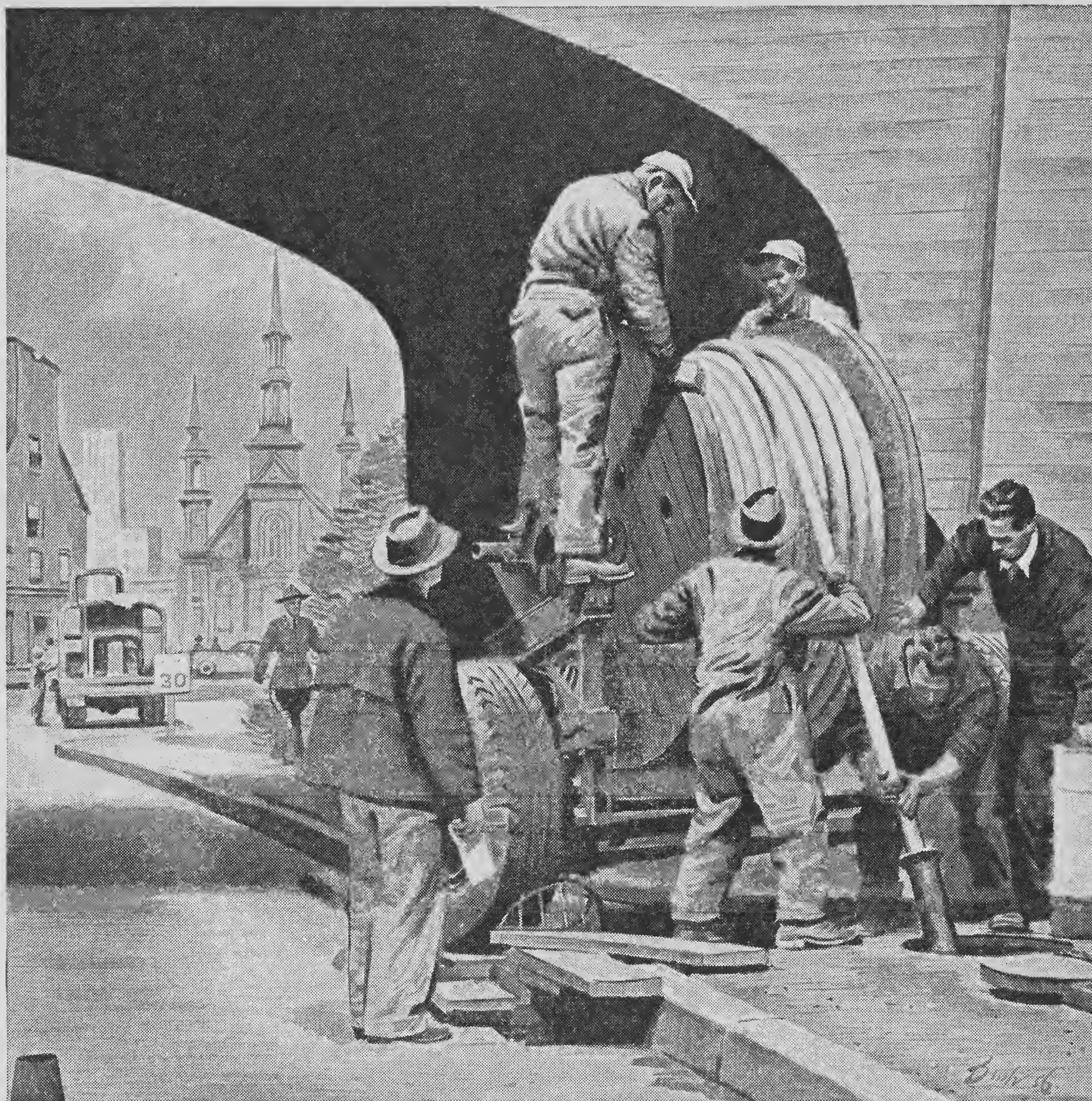
"Fine—if it doesn't hail."

If so, the farmers will be glad to develop another line of conversation. V



Silver iodide crystals rise from burner (b. r.) to diffuse large storm clouds.

## Inco Metals at Work in Canada



Workmen installing cable that carries electricity underground. Hundreds of thousands of miles of

wire and cable made from Inco copper go into power cables, transformers and other equipment used to dis-

tribute electricity in Canada. Nearly half the copper used in Canadian power cables comes from Inco.

## Cables made from INCO COPPER help bring you electricity . . . and provide jobs for Canadians

It takes thousands of miles of power cable to carry all the electricity Canadians use. And nearly half of the copper used in Canada's power cables comes from Inco. Through all the processing operations, this copper stays in Canada to help provide employment for Canadian men and women.

1. At Inco, Canadian workmen mine, mill, smelt and refine the ore. About 18,000 people are employed by Inco in Canada.

2. Refined copper is used in Canada for the manufacture of wire and cable. Several thousand more people are employed in this work.
3. The copper wire and cable goes to power companies where it is installed by Canadian workmen.

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## This Asparagus Is Really Perennial

by J. W. GALLENHAMP

MANY people like asparagus and wish they had a bed of it. Some start one, but most of them give it up in despair, after a year or so. They just can't cope with the weeds, and especially the grass.

That is a pity because asparagus is the first vegetable ready to eat in the garden when spring returns. It's grand to go out one morning soon after the snow has disappeared and see their little heads popping out through the earth. That usually occurs when radish and lettuce seeds are still in their packages. From then on asparagus needs daily cutting. You

stick a knife down beside each stock and get a couple of inches of stem showing white.

Asparagus is the aristocrat of the vegetable world, and at one time only the sick could afford it. It is not given away today, either. Asparagus is also a very ancient vegetable. The Romans introduced it into Britain in A.D. something or other, together with central heating at a time when the natives were still running around with a nice coat of their paint,—wood they called it.

I am often asked how I keep my asparagus bed free of weeds, because I have had this asparagus bed for over 20 years. This spring a lady asked me how to keep grass out of the patch. Giving advice is usually silly, something nearly always goes wrong with it. In this case it did, and

how. So I said, in an off-hand manner, cultivate the whole plot in the spring, before the stuff comes up. She asked her husband to cultivate it, which he did,—with a spring tooth cultivator. The result was devastating. It got the grass all right and the asparagus roots.

A disk harrow is used for cultivating mine and it is done three times during the season. Some asparagus is cut up but it soon comes on again. Times were hard when my bed was started, and the roots were grown from seed. That means three years before there are any returns. The roots are placed four feet apart both ways, in good garden soil well manured. Dig them down about one foot, so that you can run machinery over them. In the spring the dry tops are cut and burned, and the bed given a top dressing of manure. Hog or sheep manure is best, and well disked in. Half-way through the season we disk it again, and about the middle of June it gets a final disking, after that the roots must be allowed to grow and too much picking weakens them. A light sprinkling of salt helps, about four ounces to the square yard.

It may be good practice to split the roots in course of time, but they go down to China and are as tough as old shoe leather, so we have passed that idea up. The old bed gave us a wonderful crop of asparagus this year, all we could eat and pack away. It keeps perfectly frozen, but seems to lose something when canned. An illustrated weekly whose usual line is pretty girls and sensational disasters has been encouraging people to grow asparagus in their flower gardens, and had pictures to prove that it could be done. But what the editor didn't know, or forgot, was that asparagus fronds reach a height of four feet. They might be beautiful but they would conceal everything in the garden except, perhaps, sunflowers. V

## AUTO-LITE TIPS ON FARM ENGINE MAINTENANCE

GENERATOR BRUSHES usually perform for thousands of hours without attention or replacement. But, to be sure, they should be checked every 300 hours of operation. Worn brushes should be replaced and dirty commutators cleaned. Brushes should be replaced when they are worn to  $\frac{1}{2}$  their original length or before they are worn to a point where the brush arm rests on the stop.

Clean the commutator if it is dirty or discolored by holding a piece of very fine sandpaper against it when the armature is turning slowly.

## AUTO-LITE SPARK PLUGS HELP YOU HOLD YOUR HORSEPOWER



When you bought your farm truck or tractors you bought plenty of heavy-duty farm power — power you can retain longer with the extra service you get from Auto-Lite Spark Plugs. Auto-Lite gives you spark plugs ignition-engineered for each type of farm engine. For example, heavy-duty farm equipment calls for the Auto-Lite Transport Spark Plug, which offers these three great features for better engine performance in both tractor and truck —

1. **HEAVIER INSULATOR** with greater resistance to hi-voltage leakage and to breakage.
2. **INSULATOR TIP** ignition-engineered to stay clean longer. Safeguards performance.
3. **OVERSIZED ELECTRODES** of a special alloy developed for maximum resistance to heat and electrical erosion.

This is the same heavy duty spark plug used in many of the nation's largest truck fleets—a multi-million-mile test of spark plug performance.

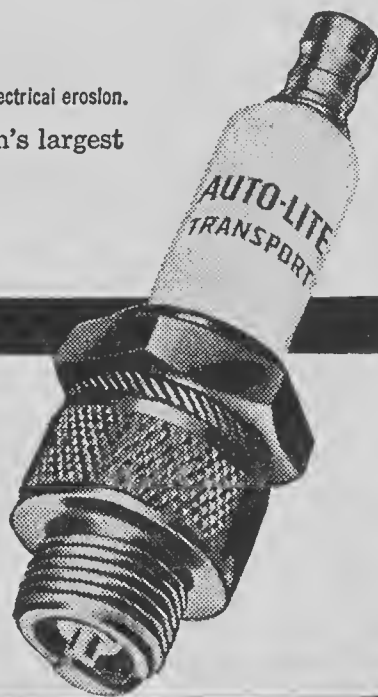
Your Auto-Lite Spark Plug Dealer carries a complete line of ignition-engineered Auto-Lite Spark Plugs in all popular sizes and heat ranges for every engine on your farm. Check with him, now!

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spark plugs

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## New Feeder Facilities at Toronto

GENERAL Manager Fred Campbell of the Toronto Stock Yards has served notice that the Toronto market doesn't intend to take a back seat to any of them, as a place to buy and sell feeder cattle.

When new facilities were required to handle increasing cattle runs, it was decided to build a brand new accommodation for feeders. They are open now, and can handle 3,000 head in the 350 covered pens, all in one section, under near-ideal conditions.

Prospective purchasers now can see all the available feeder stuff without tramping through the entire yards. It also means that old cows and bulls won't be next to the young stuff, and possibly transmit disease to them.

The section is equipped with a new carload-capacity scale. Commission firms and order buyers have been allotted space in the section, and loading chutes are nearby.

Community auction sales in western Canada, and auctions at the major yards, have encouraged cattlemen to consign their cattle there, and have also attracted eastern buyers in search of feeder steers. Toronto Stock Yards management is hopeful that new quarters for feeders will persuade both producers and buyers to use the facilities of the big central market. V

# Cross-Breeding For Better Lambs and Wool

*Leon Chappellaz aims to combine the better qualities of the Oxford and Suffolk breeds*



*These Oxford-Suffolk crossbred ewes, were over-wintered without grain and produced better lambs for their St. Claude, Manitoba, owner. Leon Chappellaz.*

LEON CHAPPELLAZ has a sheep problem which he is trying to solve by cross-breeding. His 30 ewes, which are an Oxford-Suffolk cross, produced a crop of 50 lambs this spring at his St. Claude, Manitoba, farm. The lambs have more Oxford than Suffolk in them, and all have come through well.

He likes Oxfords because they are bigger than the Suffolks, but they are

not as good for milk. They also have too much wool on the face and leg, which gets dirty, is difficult to clip, and has no commercial value.

He used to have all Suffolks, and prefers them in several ways. They give better milk and are generally stronger than Oxfords. They may rate better with the packer, but they are harder to fatten, and he hopes that crossing will set this right. It may also

reduce the amount of short wool, while providing good milking qualities and a better finish. He does not know yet whether he is succeeding, but he thinks that he might get the right balance in time.

He keeps his lambs to about five months, or maybe longer, if the spring and early summer pasture is not good enough, finishing them at 100 pounds and shipping to Winnipeg. His ewes are profitable to him up to an average of eight years.

CHAPPELLAZ has a half-section in a part of the St. Claude district, which was worked out by over-enthusiastic grain growers in the past. For this reason he has let the quack grass grow for several years, to keep his soil from drifting, or washing

**Revelation is always measured by capacity.—Michael Fairless.**

away. Last year he tried alfalfa for the first time, in spite of warnings that it would fail on such light soil. He sowed it with flax and got a good yield, taking two cuts, and leaving something for fall pasturing. The alfalfa hay, mixed with one-third brome, from a total of 22 acres, saw him through the winter. For the first time, he fed no grain to his flock, and considers that he got better lambs than when he fed grain freely.

He thinks, however, that he was lucky to have such a good summer for his first year in alfalfa, and is not sure that he will do as well again. As with his cross-breeding, however, he has the courage to keep on improving his land in the hope of producing better lambs.

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ELECTRIC GROOMING  
BRUSH**



**GROOMS  
Dairy  
Cattle  
and other  
Farm Animals**

This new, all-purpose rotary grooming brush will do a better, faster and easier job of cleaning farm animals. Ideal for dairy cattle. Massages the skin, gives beautiful luster to hair. Nylon bristles remove loose hair, embedded dust and dirt. For 110-120 volts AC-DC. Complete unit includes air-cooled, ball-bearing motor as illustrated. Grooming brush head also available as an attachment for Clipmaster or Shearmaster.



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TORONTO 18**

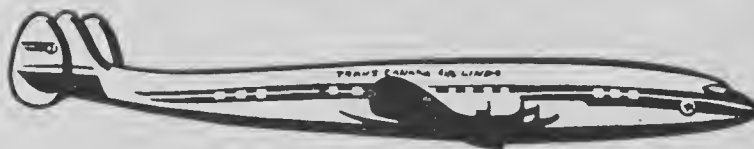
## RHEUMATIC PAIN Can Be Costly!

"This winter I had to quit work because of rheumatic pain," writes Mr. T. Glofcheskie, Wilno, Ont. "I became fearful of being laid up as on a previous occasion with rheumatic pain. My pain became increasingly severe and spread from hip to ankle. Out of bed, the leg felt cold as though in cold water, so I stayed in bed. A friend persuaded me to take T-R-C's and I'm glad I did. In a short while I was relieved of my pain and was soon on the job again."

Don't suffer from Rheumatic or Arthritic pain. Take Templeton's T-R-C's—Canada's LARGEST-SELLING proprietary medicine to bring quick relief from such pain. Only 79¢, \$1.50 at druggists. T-34

# For you... the thrill of Europe in the Fall!

When your busy months are over, see Europe at its best! Cooler weather puts you in the mood for sight-seeing... accommodations are uncrowded... rates lower. A new season of entertainment begins in London, Paris and other gay cities.



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TCA's own brand of friendly hospitality. In next to no time you're there, refreshed, ready for pleasure!

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first step to a long-to-be-remembered vacation.

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**EVERY NIGHT, CANADA TO EUROPE DIRECT FLIGHTS TO LONDON, PARIS, SHANNON, GLASGOW, DUSSELDORF**

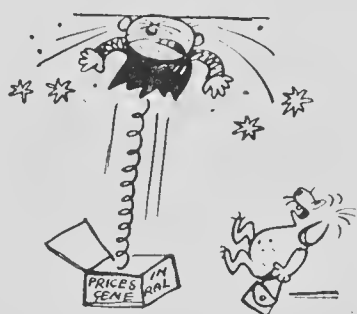
## Look how gasoline prices have stayed down



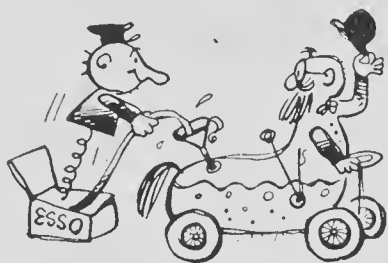
In these days of high and rising prices, what's happened to the price of gasoline?



Let's compare wholesale gasoline prices with the government's general wholesale price index.



Since 1935-1939, prices in general have risen 120%.



In the same period, gasoline has gone up only 38%.

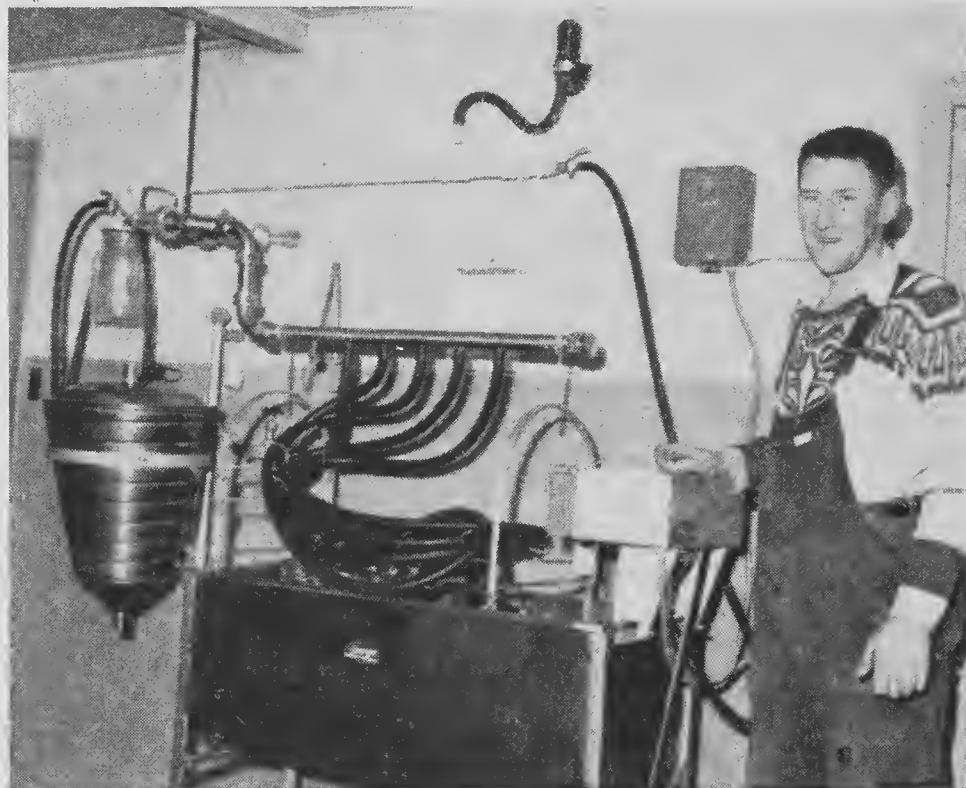
Gasoline prices have gone up less than one-third as much as wholesale prices in general.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

## Bigger Dairy Herd To Reduce Costs

Bill and Oliver Bales converted a stable into a loafing barn and a milking parlor



The milking machine vacuum automatically sends cleaning and rinsing solutions through the milkers and the pipeline after milking on the Bales' farm.

FARM costs were rising and the only way to meet the situation was to increase production. That's what Bill and Oliver Bales, who ship fluid milk to Toronto from their Sharon farm, decided. It meant that they would require more accommodation for their Holstein herd.

Their big, old barn was equipped with stanchions to tie 31 cows. To install more stanchions, they would be forced to build another barn. But their aim was to reduce their costs. They had an alternative in mind.

They set out on a trip to visit a few loafing barn set-ups and decide whether this idea could be applied to their own buildings. What they saw impressed them; and they decided that their best bet would be to tear out the inside of the stable, build a milking parlor, and construct feeding accommodation outside. This would be cheaper than building a new barn, and would allow them to expand the herd.

Last summer the work was completed.

After the first winter with the new system, they say that it has cut their work in half, reduced their mastitis troubles, and resulted in generally better herd health. Herd production has been maintained, and they have increased the size of the herd as well, as the first step in an ambitious plan to milk 60 cows. Fortunately, the Baleses ship to a dairy which is prepared to take additional quantities of milk from them.

Bill and Oliver Bales live on separate, neighboring farms comprising 400 acres of land altogether. They milk the herd on one farm, while keeping dry and young stock on the other.

The new loafing area is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, while another attached building, concrete-floored for regular cleaning, was made into

an area for feeding silage. Hay is fed outside.

The only weakness of the loafing and feeding set-up noted during the first winter, was the lack of hard-surfacing on the outside feeding area. When spring thaws came, the area turned soft and gave them trouble. This will be remedied as soon as possible.

The heart of the milking system now is the five-unit pipeline milking parlor, set off at one end of the loafing area. Milk is led directly from the cows, through pyrex pipe to a spiral water cooler. From this, it falls into cans which are dropped into the standard-type, water-tank milk cooler.

The system is highly mechanized and does most of the job automatically. It has a system for cleaning pipes and milking machines, without need of hand labor. A central stainless-steel water tank is connected to the well, below the milk house, and a device here, operated on the milking machine vacuum, automatically sends cleaning, washing and rinsing solutions through the milkers and the pipeline before and after each milking. The surging motion from the milking machines carries the solutions back and forth, flushing them out clean and ready for use.

Although this system was not cheap, the Baleses say it is essential for their purposes. ✓

## Water Is Where One Finds It

by EDITH E. DOWSON

AFTER the second World War, we found ourselves looking for a home and eventually settled on an acreage about five miles out of Nanaimo, B.C. We had a small unfinished house (still unfinished), and

an acreage of stumps and second growth timber. We needed water. I'll have to tell you how we came to get our water.

It was in August of a hot dry year. If we could have waited a little—maybe 25 years—, perhaps the city water would come through, but we needed it now, for making tea. So we decided to dig a well.

Eric, my husband, cut a willow crotch. He had once read in a novel how folk found water with the aid of a willow crotch. He walked slowly to and fro holding the crotch in his hands, the point coming earthward, his head and eyes glued earthward, too. But no results.

I suggested that if he move his pipe from his mouth it might make a difference. It looked too much like an extra willow crotch, and the two of them together might counteract each other. But still no results. He was evidently just plain dumb, where water divining is concerned.

**B**UT I have a more magnetic personality than Eric, so I thought I would try. And sure enough, after a few wanderings to and fro, the crotch began to twist a little. It was encouraging, anyway, but hardly a strong enough pull to warrant the digging of a 30-foot well. However, each day I persevered, trying this direction and that, east, west, north, south, and in circles.

Sometimes I noticed passersby looking at me curiously, then pausing to ask what I had lost. But the wand and my magnetic personality were working, and eventually I hit what seemed to be an underground current of water. I stuck a stick there and no one could dissuade me from that spot.

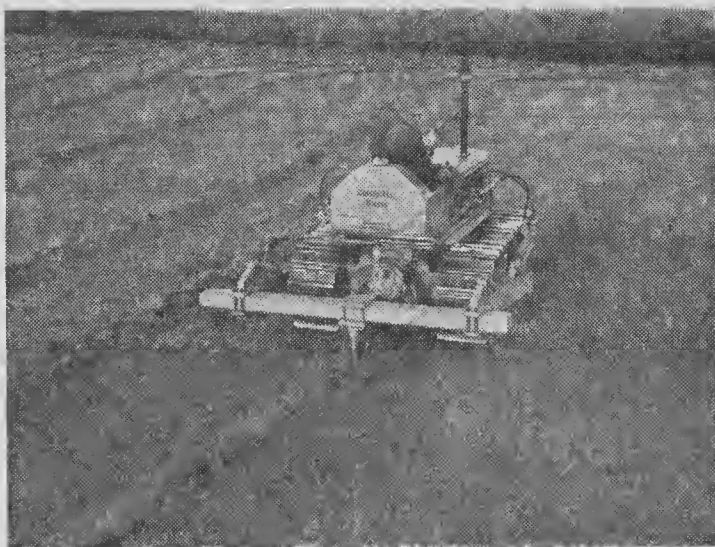
Eric said, "We may as well dig a hole here as anywhere." He had come to believe in the theory of eeny-meeny-miney-moe in the water divining business. However, we hired two well-diggers and they said the willow pulled harder for them, "over here" and "over there." I told them to dig where I had put the stick in the ground. "O.K. lady; it's your well," one of them remarked.

Many people began to take an interest in the project. Most of them were skeptical about the whole business. There was one friend who remarked, "Yes; I believe you will get water at 12 feet from the surface." I had faith in my well, and knew we would get water, but I had no idea at what depth. This friend proved to be a prophet, as water seeped in just at the 12-foot level. The main source was tapped 20 feet from the surface. There was great excitement when it flowed into the well. Since that day the water has never gone below the five-foot mark. Faith works miracles. V



## Check the Soil Conservation Practices You need for your farm . . .

- ☐ Establish sod waterways by smoothing, preparing seedbed, seeding
- ☐ Build terraces
- ☐ Dig drainage and irrigation ditches
- ☐ Build tile outlets
- ☐ Dig ponds
- ☐ Level or shape land
- ☐ Improve contoured intertilled crops
- ☐ Establish strip cropping program
- ☐ Develop pasture including clearing, grading, filling, seedbed preparation, seeding
- ☐ Improve forest by clearing brushland, fencing, tree planting, seeding down legumes, pasture renovation
- ☐ Plow, till, subsoil land deep



**FARM WORK TOO TOUGH** for ordinary tractors is a push-over for a Cat D2 Tractor. Equipped with a "Swing-Around" Tool Bar, it handles chisels, subsoilers, cultivators, disk ridgers and many other tools.

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**EARTHMOVING IS A SPECIALTY** of Cat Diesel Tractors. Here's traction and power to build ponds, ditches, terraces and landscape, earn extra money doing custom work. Ideal for land forming, pulling scrapers and bulldozing.



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**POWER TO PUT  
CONSERVATION  
INTO PRACTICE**

# CANADA PACKERS

## ANNUAL REPORT

The 29th year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 28, 1956. (Hereinafter the year is designated "Fiscal 1956".) This year, all financial statements are on a consolidated basis.

This is an important change. In the past, the Statement of Profit and Loss has been confined to the companies primarily engaged in the packinghouse business.

This practice has been followed because the packinghouse has always been, and still is, our principal business. However, our subsidiary companies have gradually assumed a more important role in the total operation. Your Directors now feel that the financial results of Canada Packers Limited, including all subsidiary companies, should be reported to the Shareholders.

Therefore, the sales and profit figures in this report are consolidated and refer to Canada Packers Limited plus all subsidiary companies.

Fiscal 1956—Dollar sales of all companies reached a new high .....	\$434,200,000
Fiscal 1955—Dollar sales of all companies .....	398,500,000
An increase of .....	\$ 35,700,000
Equivalent to .....	9%
The previous high of dollar sales was in 1951, when sales of all companies were .....	\$410,000,000
Net profit of all companies for the year was .....	\$ 4,745,533
equivalent on dollar sales to .....	1.09%
Net profit of all companies for Fiscal 1955 was .....	3,796,055
equivalent on dollar sales to .....	0.95%
Increase .....	\$ 949,478
Equivalent to .....	25%

In previous years we have reported a tonnage figure representing the weight of all product sold. With all subsidiary companies included, the wide variety of products makes this figure meaningless.

To facilitate comparison with previous years, the following is a summary of the year's operations, compared to last year, of the companies primarily engaged in the packinghouse business.

### For the Companies Primarily Engaged in the Packinghouse Business

	Fiscal 1956	Fiscal 1955	% Inc.
Tonnage (pounds of product sold) .....	2,285,000,000 lbs.	1,980,000,000 lbs.	15.4%
Dollar sales .....	\$413,000,000	\$364,000,000	13.4
Net Profit .....	4,019,480	3,401,652	18.1

The principal products handled by Canada Packers are products derived from live stock, which consist of:

- (1) Meats—Beef, Veal, Pork, Lamb, etc.
- (2) By-Products—Hides, Skins, Tallow, Bones, Tankage, etc.

For the year under review, the distribution of our sales dollar for the products derived from livestock is illustrated by the following chart:

From each \$1.00 of sales:



The Net Profit of 0.89% of sales is equivalent to just over ¼c per pound.

### CHANGES IN COMPANY ORGANIZATION

During the year, the company acquired all the shares of Calgary Packers Limited, which carries on a complete packinghouse operation in a modern, well-equipped plant in Calgary, Alberta. This purchase fills an important gap in Canada Packers' operation by supplying excellent processing facilities in the major livestock-producing area of Southern Alberta, to which we did not previously have access.

A controlling interest has also been purchased in Wilsil Limited. Wilsil conducts a complete packinghouse operation in Montreal — a major market for food products.

Important changes have been made in our Canned Goods and in our Soap and Detergent business. Two new business organizations have been created:

- (1) YORK FARMS LIMITED (a subsidiary of Canada Packers Limited) — which is taking over the responsibility for the procurement, manufacture and sale of Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables and some allied lines.
- (2) THE C-P COMPANY — which is taking over the responsibility for the manufacture and sale of Soaps, Detergents, and Peanut Butter.

We believe that these changes will result in important improvements in our Soap and Canned Goods business. They allow a more logical management set-up and greater concentration of effort and specialization on the part of management in these important areas. York Farms Limited and the C-P Company are employing specialized methods of selling and distribution best suited to their particular fields, which will result in more efficient and economical service to their customers.

A subsidiary advantage is that the salesmen of Canada Packers Limited will be able to concentrate on meats, poultry, dairy products, shortenings and margarine, and will be able to serve their customers better with the many new items in these fields.

### BEEF

The most striking feature of the Canadian livestock industry in 1955 was the continued ability of Canada to consume substantially increased production of meats and the consequent further decline of exports.

United States is almost the sole market for Canada's surplus of cattle and beef. Since 1948, shipments to the United States of cattle plus beef —expressed in terms of beef—have been as follows:

#### Shipments to United States of cattle plus beef (Cattle converted on the basis of 500 pounds per head) \*

1949	253,995,000 lbs.
1950	262,749,000
1951	176,777,000
1952 ( 2 months) **	5,083,000
1953 (10 months) **	28,771,000
1954	35,283,000
1955	18,020,000
1956 ( 6 months)	4,954,000

\*\*From February, 1952, to March, 1953, shipments to the United States were forbidden because of foot and mouth disease in Canada.

The decline in exports of cattle plus beef to the United States is startling. During the same years, the Canadian inspected slaughterings of cattle were as follows:

### Canadian Inspected Slaughterings of Cattle: \*

1949	—	1,439,489
1950	—	1,284,683
1951	—	1,149,789
1952	—	1,237,630
1953	—	1,469,406
1954	—	1,635,008
1955	—	1,702,108

\*Sources:—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. *Livestock Market Review and Live-stock and Meat Trade Report.*

Clearly, the drastic decline in exports is not due to decreased produc-tion. In five years inspected slaughterings have increased by 33% and exports have declined to 1/15th of their previous amount. In 1955, there was an increase in inspected cattle slaughterings of 4.1%, on top of an increase of 11.3% in the previous year.

The explanation lies in the increased per capita consumption of beef in Canada and the increasing Canadian population. In the past two years the Canadian per capita consumption of beef has reached a new high of 72 pounds per year. During the years 1949 to 1955, the popula-tion of Canada has increased by approximately 2,200,000 people.

In earlier years when there was a substantial export to the United States, cattle prices in Canada were, of course, based upon prices for similar grades in the U.S. (with corrections for freight, duty and exchange). However, during most of 1955, Canadian cattle prices were remarkably steady and were above the equivalent U.S. prices. In fact, during the latter part of 1955 U.S. cattle prices declined, and some cattle were imported from the U.S. to Canada.

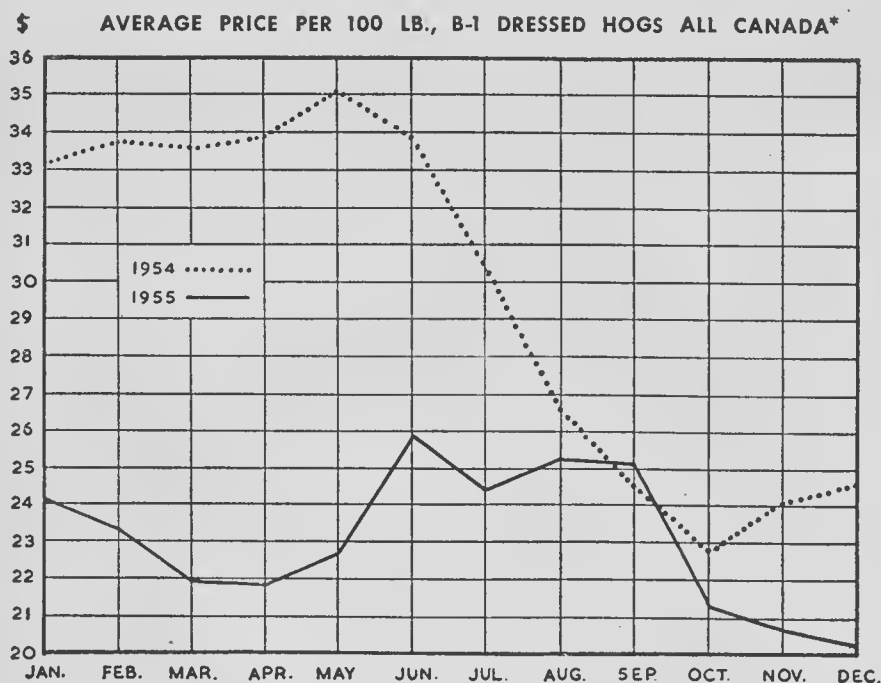
In the first six months of 1956, Canadian inspected cattle slaughterings have further increased by 9%. Exports have been very small and the increased production is still being consumed in Canada.

### HOGS

In 1955, there was an increase in hog slaughterings in Canada of 16.5%. Exports of pork products (almost entirely to the United States) were slightly less than the previous year and represented about 10% of the Canadian hog supply. Thus the whole of the 16.5% increase was con-sumed in Canada and consumption of pork products rose from 53.7 to 58 pounds per capita.

It was only possible to move this substantially increased supply into consumption at a lower price than the previous year.

The following chart illustrates the average price for B-1 hogs during 1954 and 1955:



\*Source:—Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. *Livestock Market Review.*

You will note that the 1955 price is much more uniform throughout the year, with only the seasonal upswing during the summer months when marketings are light.

The average price per 100 pounds dressed hogs for all Canada (B-1 hogs) for 1955 was \$23.00, compared to \$29.15 for 1954.

Even so, the Canadian hog price remained above the United States price, where very heavy hog marketings resulted in a drastic decline in price. Exports of Canadian pork product to the U.S. were entirely confined to premium products based on Canadian hog quality, and sold well above the price of U.S. pork products.

Indeed, American pork undoubtedly would have entered Canada had this not been prohibited because of an outbreak of vesicular exanthema in American hogs.

### MEAT EXPORTS

So, again in 1955 exports of meats from Canada declined—particularly exports of beef, which in five years have declined from 263,000,000 pounds to 18,000,000 pounds.

Substantially increased supplies of both beef and pork were consumed in Canada, and the Canadian livestock producer received a higher price for his product at home than any other world market could provide.

Only a few years ago this situation would have appeared unbelievable. One wonders whether Canada has ceased to be an exporter of meat.

Canada still produces a substantial surplus of grains and is capable of producing greatly increased quantities of livestock. It may be that Canada will again become a large exporter of meat, but the trend is very difficult to foresee.

### MARKETING DEVELOPMENTS

A review of our operation would be incomplete without reference to the great changes that have been taking place in the marketing of meat products. Until very recently, almost all meat products were sold in bulk and later broken down to consumer sizes in retail stores, to suit the preference of each individual consumer.

Since the war, there has been a very rapid development of the display and sale of meat items in consumer-size packages. More and more meats are being prepared in branded, consumer-size packages in the packing-house.

We believe that this trend will continue and that in the future a large percentage of all meat products will be prepared and packaged in consumer sizes in the packinghouse.

This trend will introduce difficult problems in the marketing and in the technical field.

Canada Packers is well equipped to handle these problems.

It has always been our conviction that the first requirement for success is to produce the best quality of products and to strive constantly to improve them. This remains our fundamental policy.

We maintain one of the outstanding research groups in Canadian industry. This competent staff is housed in a modern research building. They are well equipped to ensure that Canada Packers will maintain its leadership in quality of product and new product development. Our research group is also very active in the exploration of better uses for animal by-products in the agricultural, chemical and pharmaceutical fields.

Because of the increasing importance of branded consumer products, we are spending important amounts on advertising to keep our brand names before the public.

The trend to consumer-packaged meats is resulting in increased capital expenditures for space and equipment in the packinghouse. This, combined with the steady growth of our business, will result in heavy capital expenditures over the next few years.

### EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

The major share of the credit for the success of the 1956 fiscal year is due to employees of all ranks. Directors are pleased to state that relations with employees throughout the year have been harmonious and co-operative. On behalf of the Shareholders, they express their warm appreciation to all employees.

W. F. McLEAN,  
President.

Toronto, July 12, 1956.

*Extra copies of this report are available and, so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address request to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.*

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**It's PENTA-TREATED!**

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## Grow Your Air-Conditioning

*Trees require time and care, but once grown to useful size they are rewarding in many ways*

by **LYN HARRINGTON**

Photos by Richard Harrington

**Y**OU can both save, and make, money, by planting trees about your farm. By improving the appearance of your property, you increase its re-sale value. At the same time you protect a paint-job from driving rains and whirling dust.

A home can be kept warmer in winter, and cooler in summer, by planting trees and hedges. Fuel bills can be cut one-fifth by placing a wind-break of evergreens in the path of your prevailing winter winds, nursery-men declare. It takes less fuel to heat a house at zero with a three-mile wind, than at 32 degrees with a 12-mile wind.

Summer winds usually blow from a different angle, and proper planting can channel the breezes to flow toward the house and keep it cool. At the same time, the hedges or trees will protect the garden from hot winds, just as shelterbelts protect the fields from wind erosion.

Trees transpire moisture into the air, and thus moderate the climate even

on the prairies. They also keep the ground beneath moist and friable. But don't overdo it. Dense plantings too close to the house are inclined to make it damp and clammy, in most of the country.

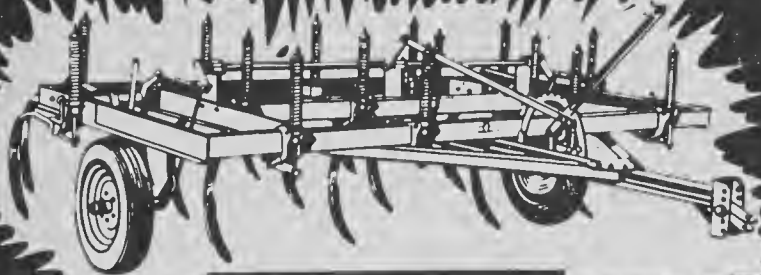
A house can feel chilly on a summer morning. To maintain a fairly even comfortable temperature, don't plant tall trees on the east side. But midday, and particularly afternoon, sun can turn a house into a hotbox. A tree planted to shade the west wall becomes a remarkable air-conditioner. A tall tree cools the upstairs rooms as well. An evergreen is not the best choice here, but rather a tree that sheds its leaves. For in winter, that afternoon sun is welcome, and helps to save on fuel.

Since trees are available from some provincial governments free, or at very low cost, there's little expense involved in growing your own air-conditioning unit. Best of all, the rewards in beauty, comfort and savings, to say nothing of increased outdoor living, make the small investment well worth while. V



*Farms with and without trees. Aside from the more pleasant appearance of shelterbelt farms, trees keep them warmer in winter and cooler in summer.*

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## Keep that Trash on Top



[Guide photo]

Trash cover on Cecil McDonald's farm kept the air dust-free through seeding.

LIKE people, soils have a wide variety of characteristics. Some are stubborn and blocky and resist any efforts at refinement, such as cultivation. Others are light and shallow, and flighty by nature — always wanting to pack up and move somewhere else. Unfortunately, the shifty tendencies of such soil are often assisted by their owners. Some farmers unwittingly leave the door open so their topsoil can elope with the first vagrant wind.

On a trip through western Saskatchewan in May, The Country Guide experienced a three-day dust storm. It was only a minor affair, but it brought back memories of the Thirties. About one-third of the farm land seemed to be flooded, but a good deal of the remainder was taking to the skies at the urging of a strong northwest wind. This was land that had been cultivated and recultivated, until the surface was clean as a whistle. In one case, where the farmer had burned his stubble the day before, the topsoil was pretty well shot by the end of the second day of blowing. Most of it had booked passage by air for eastern Montana, or the Dakotas. The saying that Canada must export or die, doesn't refer to that type of product.

On higher land to the south was another story entirely. For some reason or other, most of the farmers in this area didn't seem to believe in clean cultivation. Most of them, in fact, were disking their seed right into the stubble. The air above these farms was clean with the fragrance of spring. You could breathe great lungfuls of it, without benefit of dust mask or respirator.

The answer lies on page 11 of a handy booklet called, "Guide to Farm Practice in Saskatchewan." To quote: "Wind erosion is a serious menace to crops and land in Saskatchewan. The danger is greatest in the spring, and most troublesome in periods of low precipitation. Precautions against damage from wind are necessary even when moisture and other conditions appear favorable . . .

"Wind erosion can be stopped completely by maintaining a good trash cover . . . Stubble should not be burned. It protects the soil from drift-

ing while it is on the surface. When it decomposes, it adds organic matter and nitrogen to the soil, and, by forming humus, increases the water holding capacity."

## More Turkey And Broiler Meat

THE problem of Ontario turkey growers this summer is to get their birds away to market before western turkeys come on this fall.

Professor Ross Cavers of the On-

tario Agricultural College, said at a recent Poultry Industry Committee meeting, that 25 per cent more poult were hatched in Canada in the first five months of 1956, than in 1955. Many of them were being raised as turkey broilers, and would go to market at intervals during the summer. He noted, too, that consumption of turkeys has been gaining faster than production, in recent years, and that last year, total production was about 76 million pounds, dressed weight, while Canadians ate 88 million pounds, importing the additional from the United States.

At the same meeting, it was reported that placement of broiler chicks with Canadian producers in the first five months of 1956 was estimated at 12.2 million, up about 72 per cent over the same period last year.

The job of the Poultry Industry Committee was to carefully watch fall and winter hatches and keep this information before producers so that an uncontrollable surplus of poultry products is not produced. Professor Cavers was hopeful that the poultry business was approaching a more stable period than it has recently passed through.



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(coast to coast farm survey - 1955)

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If you have not already discovered for yourself the amazing versatility of Sylvaply, ask your neighbour. Chances are he has used Sylvaply for calf-pen partitions, barn linings, self-feeders, grain and feed storage, portable structures, or some of the many other farm improvements being adopted by leading farmers in your area. Use the low-cost sheathing grade Sylvaply for farm structures of all types . . . from rigid rack-resistant portable structures that have floors, walls, and roof of Sylvaply to cladding for larger pole, arch-rafter, or rigid frame structures where Sylvaply contributes structural strength and rigidity.

### got a farm building problem?

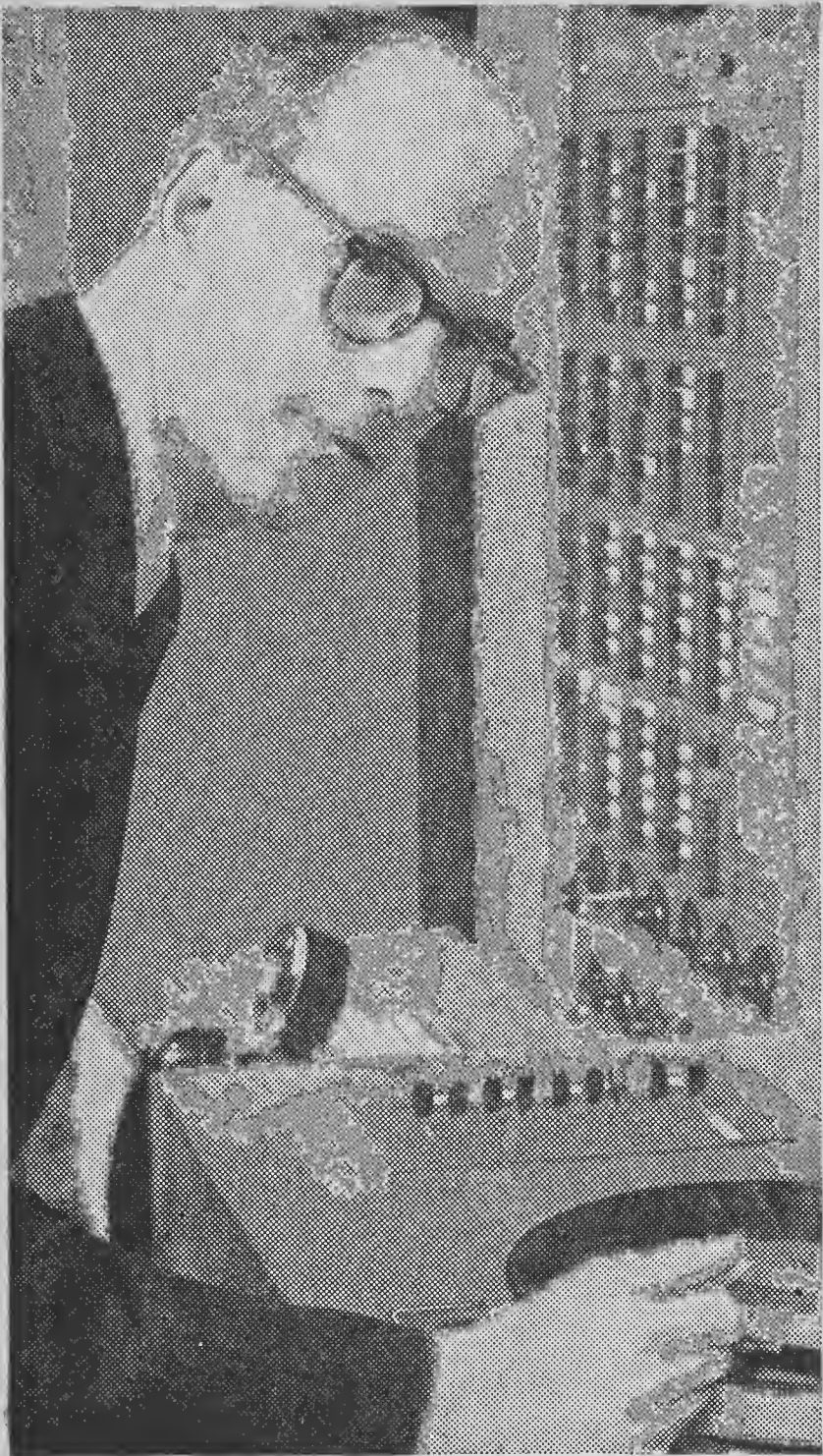
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As a family man, Mr. Archer also benefits by continuous progress in another field . . . *life insurance*. Policies are *more flexible* and more adaptable to the needs of individual families.

Today, you can obtain life insurance policies that provide not only basic protection but ready funds for emergencies, also policies for education, for safeguarding your home, for protecting your business and for ensuring your retirement income.

In addition, many restrictions on obtaining life insurance have been removed in recent years.

Moreover, life underwriters, who make life insurance their career, are better trained in the exacting task of helping people select policies that best meet their requirements.

*In these and other ways, the life insurance companies in Canada have progressed with the times . . . meeting the needs of people in all walks of life!*

## THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

The amount of life insurance owned by Canadians has doubled in the last seven years.

L-356C

## New Sale For Curds

THE nursery rhyme about Little Miss Muffet eating her curds and whey has been in some danger of losing its meaning for a new generation of Canadians, raised in metropolitan areas far from the home of the dairy cow. But if the imaginative South Frontenac Farmers' Co-operative has its way, curds will come back into the limelight again. This group of Ontario dairy farmers is now selling the bite-sized chunks of cheese, fresh from the vats and before being cured into regular Canadian cheddar cheese, as snacks, like potato chips or peanuts.

It is sold in hotels, grocery stores and confectioneries in the Kingston area, packaged in cellophane wraps, labelled with their own brand name "Count Frontenac," and has caught on with between-meals nibblers in that part of the country.

Sales have gone up to \$4,500 in a single month.

This program, like many good ones, got under way by accident. Customers kept coming to the Co-op asking for fresh curd from the cheese vats. Legislation prohibits cheese factories selling uncured cheese, unless it is pasteurized, and like most Ontario cheddar cheese plants, this one didn't have the equipment.

However, the demand for curd looked like a good market to the directors, so two years ago, they invested \$7,000 in pasteurizing equipment. Now the Co-op is right into the packaging business in this day of modern merchandizing. They sell three-ounce packages to retail for 15 cents, and six ounces for 25 cents. V

## This Club Plants Trees



John Bell (forester), Margaret Pluard and Don Webster (planter) at work.

MANY a historic occasion or memorable deed has been marked for posterity by the planting of a tree. To signify their dreams for the future, however, members of the Lakefield 4-H Forestry Club are planting thousands of trees on 100 acres of rough and eroding riverside land just north of Peterborough, Ontario.

It came about when this group of 4-H'ers required something to create interest in their program, and to bol-

ster enthusiasm for conservation. A piece of land, lying idle and grown up to weeds, seemed a likely opportunity, especially when its owners had no immediate plans for its use, and would be happy to provide trees for a Club project, to put the land to a worthwhile purpose.

Now, one day each spring, 25 or more club members turn out with shovel and buckets, to plant trees. At the rate of ten acres a year, Ken Best, associate agricultural representative for Peterborough County, hopes to have the job completed in another six or seven years. Not one to put a limit on his plans and hopes, he already has carried his dreams a little further. Once it is planted, some small further effort could transform it into a beautiful park. Then, one 4-H club would have given all the people of the Peterborough district a beauty spot they could enjoy for many years. Could any project do more? V

## The Devil Is a Horse

Continued from page 12

watch, then gathered up his hat and bag. "I'll be back tomorrow morning. When the boy wakes up in the meantime, see that he gets the medicine I left." At the door, he paused, glancing back at Calvin. "You know, Bart, you're a lot like Danny. You live in the mind, too. And it's about time you snapped out of it."

With that, Bradner turned and was gone. Calvin stared after him, too surprised to move or speak.

DURING the night, Danny awoke. He looked for long seconds at the lighted lamp on the table nearby, dimly aware that he lay in bed. There was a strange confusion in his mind. He had a vague memory of furious, jolting motion, of overwhelming shock and fright, wildly mingled. He wondered if it had been just a dream.

And then he became conscious of pain, slow, deep surges of it that quickened with every beat of his heart. Throbbing agony, in his chest, in his arm. He saw the bandages. Recollection came. It hadn't been a dream, then. It had been real. As real as the hurt now stabbing repeatedly and insistently through him.

He moaned and tossed on the bed. The sound woke Stumpy Tate, who had been dozing fitfully in his chair. The old man quickly leaned forward. "Danny! You all right, boy?"

"It hurts . . . hurts . . ."

"You got to stick it out, Danny. It'll go away. Here—" Stumpy busied himself with one of the bottles Bradner had left, then raised a glass to Danny's lips. "Drink this down."

After a while Danny quieted. The tension left his brown thin face.

"Horse . . ." he murmured in growing drowsiness. "My horse, Stumpy. Snake scared him. Went crazy . . . jumping up and down. I . . . I couldn't sit him."

"It's all over, boy. Forget it, now."

"Never thought Prince would do that to me. That's . . . that's why I rode him. Crazy horse. Never know . . . when a horse'll go crazy. Never know . . ."

"Forget it, Danny. Everything's all right, now."

"Got throwed," Danny whispered. "Pain . . . couldn't walk. Thought I was going to die. Hollered and hollered . . . an' everything went black. Crazy horse . . . All horse . . ." Danny's eyes closed. His voice went into silence. He slept.

Afterward, as the days passed, the pain went away. Only twinges of it remained, occurring when Danny moved too suddenly. Late spring deepened into summer. Danny's casts were removed, and then, a while later, the last bandage. Bradner, officiating at this ceremony, announced that Danny was now as good as ever.

But Danny knew otherwise. Within him was something that could not be removed—something that had become a part of him. His original distrust of horses was now a deep-rooted fear. He had ridden Prince, because Prince had seemed different. But Prince had betrayed him, proving that all horses were the same. You couldn't trust a horse. You couldn't tell when a horse would suddenly go wild. Danny knew he couldn't sit a horse when it went wild. All too vividly—so vividly it sent chills up his back and tied his stomach in a knot—he could imagine himself getting thrown again. He could imagine the terror, the helplessness, and the pain, and then the long, grey days of suffering. It had happened once. He didn't want it to happen again.

He was able to ride now, but he invented excuses to keep from mounting a horse. On his occasional trips into town, he went with Stumpy in the buckboard.

The situation worried him. He knew it couldn't last forever. Sooner

or later his father would grow suspicious, demand to know what was the matter. Danny lived in dread of that day. He wouldn't be able to explain in a way that would make stern, embittered Bart Galvin understand. Bart had never understood anything that concerned Danny. There had always been a barrier between them.

Danny would have been surprised to learn that his father did understand. Doc Bradner's remarks were still fresh in his mind. Galvin knew Danny was afraid to ride. He was irritated and disgusted, but he forced himself to remain quiet. It didn't occur to him to draw Danny out, gradually gain his confidence, and thus encourage the boy to overcome his fear. He kept aloof.

SUMMER drew to a close with Danny still avoiding to ride. Galvin was unable to control his irritation any longer. He knew the ranch hands had begun to talk about Danny. They were calling the boy yellow. Galvin felt that whatever was said about his son reflected upon him also. The Bar G was situated in rough, largely unsettled country. Work and individual transportation were conducted mostly on horseback. A man who couldn't or wouldn't ride was little better off than a cripple.

Galvin realized that he had to make Danny ride again. His first impulse was to use force—but then he recalled Bradner's words. He reconsidered, deciding finally on a plan that would give Danny at least half a chance.

He spoke to the boy one morning as they finished breakfast and Stumpy

Tate began to clear up the dishes. "Danny, there's something I want you to do for me."

"Yes, sir."

"I got an important letter I want you to take to town before the mail leaves. There isn't much time, and you'll have to hurry."

"I'll get the buckboard right away, sir."

Galvin gave an elaborate show of glancing at his watch. "The buckboard's too slow. You'd better ride a horse."

Danny swallowed against a sudden constriction in his throat. He saw his father watching him intently, and he was suddenly aware of the trap. He felt cold and hollow.

Stumpy Tate had frozen in the act of picking up a bowl. His faded blue eyes were fixed tensely on Danny's face.

Danny said faintly, "I . . . I'll ride the buckboard real fast, sir."

"Too much of a chance you'll be late," Galvin said. "This is an important letter. A horse is best." He pulled an envelope from his shirt pocket, handed it to Danny, and stood up. He started from the kitchen.

Danny stood motionless, his eyes too wide and dark, the letter held limply in his hand. At the door, Galvin turned.

"What are you waiting for? I told you there wasn't much time."

"I . . . I can't ride a horse, sir," Danny said.

"You mean you don't want to, isn't that it?"



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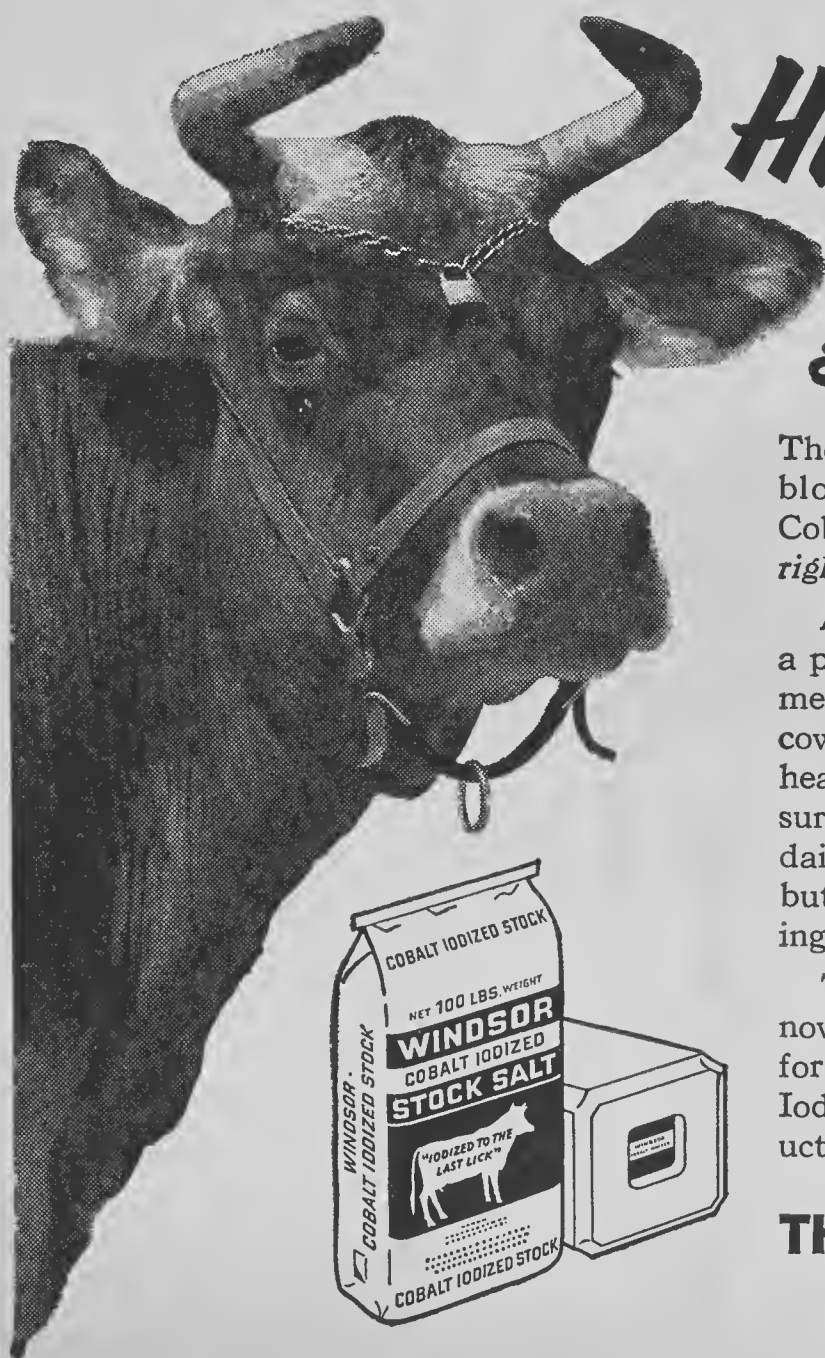
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## got something I want to tell you!

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And if you don't think that's a piece of hot news, Mr. Boss, let me tell you that if you want us cows to be healthy and to bear healthy calves, you've got to be sure, quite sure, that we get our daily iodine. We need cobalt too, but it's mostly iodine that I'm talking about here.

The Windsor Salt people have now really done something extra for us. They are iodizing all their Iodized and Cobalt-Iodized products for livestock with potassium

iodate, now that the Canada Department of Agriculture has approved, because it lasts so much better than the old-fashioned iodide ever did.

Now you can buy us pasture blocks and stable licks that stay "Iodized to the Last Lick," and be quite sure that we get our daily iodine. Give us the choice and we'll take "Windsor Cobalt-Iodized" for then we'll get cobalt too. But, whether it's to be Cobalt-Iodized, (blue) or Iodized (red) please be sure, Mr. Boss, for your own sake as well as ours, that it's "Windsor" every time. It's

*"Iodized to the Last Lick"*

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"No, sir. I'm just . . . well, I'm afraid to."

"Hogwash!" Calvin snapped. "You get started, Danny. At once, do you hear?"

"I can't!" Danny gasped. "I just can't!"

"I'll take the letter, Boss," Stumpy Tate offered abruptly. "I'll get it into town in a jiffy."

"You keep out of this!" Calvin returned in sudden fury. He gestured fiercely at Danny. "You come along with me."

Danny followed in sick apprehension as Calvin led the way to the stable. Features determined and bleak, Calvin saddled a horse with expert speed.

"Climb up," he said.

Danny looked at the horse. In his mind he was suddenly being jolted up and down again, astride a wild, insensate thing, the land and sky whirling madly around him. He felt himself falling again, felt the pain and the helpless terror. He remembered the long, dreary days, the steady, gnawing ache in his arm and chest. He remembered—and complete revolt and utter despair roared over him. Great sobs shaking his thin body, he dropped suddenly to the ground, his head huddled in his arms.

Galvin stood motionless, knots of muscles at his jaws, his calloused big

hands opening and closing. Raging contempt showed on his face.

"Yellow!" he spat. "My own flesh and blood—yellow!" He bent, snatching up the letter from where Danny had dropped it. Then he mounted the saddled horse and spurred it violently away.

In the days following, Calvin ignored Danny more than ever. It was as though the boy had ceased to exist. Disapproval of Danny was evident even in the ranch hands. In a country where raw courage was the standard of measurement, a man branded a coward was considered lower than a pariah. Stumpy Tate remained Danny's only friend.

"I guess I might as well run away," Danny told the old handyman. "There's no use staying here. Nobody cares about me anymore."

"Now don't you do anything foolish, boy," Stumpy admonished. "You got no place to go. Better stick it out."

"I'll try," Danny muttered. "But I can't take much more."

FALL roundup came. The punchers left one morning to begin work. With a business matter to transact and certain items of supplies needed, Galvin decided to drive to town with Stumpy in the buckboard.

Danny morosely watched them out of sight. He felt left out of things as

usual. His unhappiness deepened. It was a cloudy day, intensifying Danny's mood. Somehow it seemed a day for unpleasant things to happen. He shivered against a chill that was partly real and partly imagined. Turning up the collar of his jacket, he turned away from the road and trudged listlessly back to the ranch house. His hand was on the door latch when he saw the smoke curling up from the bunkhouse. He noticed it at once, because there was too much of it, and it wasn't coming out of the chimney.

Heart leaping, Danny threw himself into motion. He pushed open the bunkhouse door, then staggered back as a suffocating cloud of hot, black smoke poured over him. The building was on fire—

Danny knew instinctively what must have happened. One of the punchers had been careless with a cigarette. The fire had obviously smouldered for some time, bursting into flame only short minutes ago.

He forced himself to think calmly. The fire was bad, he could see that. He might not be able to handle it alone. The best thing to do would be to go after Bart and Stumpy. But they were quite a distance away by now. He wouldn't be able to reach them on foot.

He had an abrupt, sick feeling. Bart and Stumpy had the buckboard. That meant the only way left for him to reach them was to saddle a horse. And he couldn't do that. He couldn't ride.

Heat beat against Danny's face. Choking back a sob, he turned and ran to the stable. He paused only long enough to snatch up a gunny sack and a pail. Then he continued on to the well, which was situated between the bunkhouse and the main ranch building.

He filled the pail, wetted the gunny sack thoroughly, and started back to the fire. Water slopped from the pail as he ran, wetting his legs. Anguished rage lurched through him at the realization that there wouldn't be enough water left in the pail. The well was too far away. He'd never be able to carry enough water quickly and at one time.

With the wet gunny sack as a shield from the flames, he entered the bunkhouse. Blinking against the sting of the smoke, he saw that a tier of bunks was on fire. He emptied the water that remained in the pail, then began beating the blaze with the wet sack. It was a losing fight. The fire had gained too much headway. Within minutes it was entirely out of Danny's control. He was forced to retreat, his clothes smoking.

Despair closed over Danny like a great, cold hand. He knew he would be blamed for the destruction of the bunkhouse. His father would never forgive him for having failed to ride after help. The situation between them had been bad enough, it would be impossible now. There was only one thing left for him to do.

He plodded slowly to the ranch house. He gathered enough food to keep him for several days, and this, with a few small cook pans, he wrapped into a couple of blankets, making a bundle he could sling over his back. Then, strapping on a hunting knife, and gripping his light rifle, he was ready for the trail.

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THE sky had grown darker. A quick wind brushed Calvin's face as he sat in the rocking buckboard beside Stumpy Tate. He glanced about uneasily. A thunderstorm seemed to be coming up.

Stumpy Tate was glancing about, too. As the buckboard topped a steep rise in the road, his keen, distance-trained eyes caught something Calvin had missed. He stiffened.

"Boss—look back there!"

"Smoke!" Calvin gasped. "At the ranch. One of the buildings must be on fire." He began sawing at the reins. When the buckboard had been turned about, he sent it jolting recklessly back toward the ranch. The bunkhouse was more than half gone by the time Calvin and Stumpy Tate plunged to a stop. Calvin realized it would be useless to do anything now.

"Where's Danny?" he snapped. "Damn the kid! Why didn't he ride after us? Why didn't he do something?"

"He tried," Stumpy said, pointing to the discarded gunny sack. "Fire was too much for him. As for riding—" Stumpy shrugged sadly.

"Just wait'll I get my hands on him!" Calvin stalked into the house. Danny was nowhere to be seen. And then, noticing the evidences of Danny's flight, Calvin understood. "The kid's run away!" he breathed.

"I been sort of expecting it to happen," Stumpy said. "The boy told me there was no use of him staying on at the ranch anymore."

Calvin ran a hand over his face, a strange confusion in his mind. Anger had drained from him. Loss of the bunkhouse suddenly seemed unimportant beside the fact that Danny had run away. He admitted that—and then the confusion was gone. Danny was all that mattered. If he had sympathized with the boy and tried to help— For the first time Calvin realized that he himself was responsible for the present chain of events. For the first time he understood Bradner's remark. Like Danny, he had been living in the mind, too. It had taken the boy's flight finally to snap him out of it.

Calvin whirled toward the door. "I'm going after Danny," he told Stumpy Tate. "There's a chance I might be able to find him." Outside it was ominously dark. Immense, black clouds had gathered overhead. Lightning flashed, and there was a rolling peal of thunder.

Hurriedly saddling a horse, Calvin led it by the reins until he picked up Danny's tracks. He followed them for a while, and at last felt certain of the direction Danny had taken. The boy seemed headed toward the river. Calvin remembered there was an abandoned prospector's cabin up near the rapids. Danny would know of the

place. With rain coming on, he might take shelter there.

Calvin climbed into the saddle and spurred his mount forward. Reaching the river, he followed the bank toward the rapids. His horse shied nervously as a lance of lightning flashed. Thunder crashed, drowning the roar of water ahead.

At last Calvin came out upon the rapids, where the river rushed to boil whitely against the rocks at the far end before it poured down the cascade into the rock-fanged maelstrom below. His darting eyes caught sight of a thin figure hurrying among the trees some distance ahead. In another moment he was certain it was Danny.

"Danny!" he shouted. "Wait!"

The boy turned with the startled suddenness of a hunted animal. He saw Calvin. He turned and began to run, following the bank until he came to a series of boulders spanning the torrent. He crossed nimbly over them, jumping from one to the other. Reaching the opposite bank, he resumed his flight.

Calvin swore in despair and spurred his mount in pursuit. He called out again, but a blast of thunder drowned out the sound of his voice. At the bridge of boulders over which Danny had crossed, he reined to a stop. Tying the horse to a nearby tree, he set out to cross the river. He realized belatedly that he didn't have Danny's agility. His boots slid dangerously on

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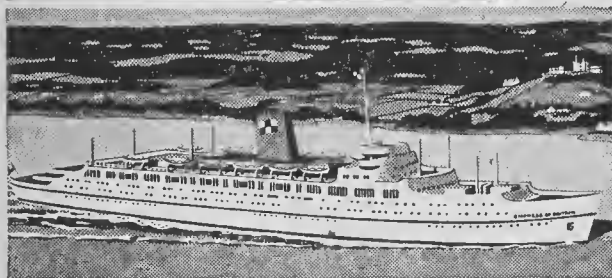
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# Canadian Pacific

the smooth surface of the boulders. He had to wave his arms wildly to keep his balance.

He reached the middle of the rapids. As he jumped to the next boulder, his boots slid again. This time he was unable to remain upright. He plunged into the rushing water, and in another moment was swept along toward the rocks.

Danny was aware that his father had set out to follow him. Glancing back to see if the other was gaining, he saw Galvin topple into the river.

Danny came to an instant stop, stumbling to one knee. Thought of flight vanished from his mind. His father was in serious danger. Whatever else had happened in the past, only that immediate fact had any importance. If Bart were battered unconscious against the rocks, he would be swept over the cascade and upon the upthrust fangs in the channel below. Danny realized that he had to prevent that.

He roused into determined motion. Scrambling back down the bank, he skipped over the boulders toward the tree where Galvin had tied his horse. There would be a rope tied to the saddle horn. He could throw the rope to his father and then tie the other end to a tree or rock. Galvin would then be able to pull himself out.

Thunder boomed as Danny ran toward the horse. The animal danced uneasily. It was alarmed by the noise as well as the fact that it had been tied, checking its natural instinct to flee. In the urgency of the moment, Danny ignored his dread of horses. He approached the animal boldly. It darted aside, but he snatched for the coiled rope on the saddle.

In the next instant a jagged streak of lightning seared down from the sky, striking a tall pine a short distance away. The horse reared into the air, jerking the rope from Danny's grasp. With a sob of desperation, Danny threw himself at the plunging animal, his hands clutching blindly for a grip on the saddle. He told himself that he mustn't let the horse break free. If it did, the rope would go with it—and his father would be doomed.

Thunder smashed the air in a mighty crescendo of sound. Maddened by the uproar and the clinging figure of the boy, the horse pawed furiously at the air, striving to break loose. Within another few seconds it succeeded—the reins parted. But Danny clung stubbornly, refusing to be shaken off. Determined rage beat through his brain in red waves, shaking his thin form with gasped sobs.

By paddling furiously, Galvin managed to keep himself upright in the rushing torrent. He was being borne helplessly toward the cascade. The rocks at the edge were his only hope. If he could grasp one as he went by—

Through the foaming spray around him, a jagged shape suddenly loomed. Galvin took the force of the impact against his shoulder. Slowed, he flung his arms desperately about the smooth rock. The water pulled at him hungrily, insistently. He could feel his fingers beginning to slip against the wet stone.

He glanced back, thought of Danny suddenly vivid in his mind. He saw

the boy running toward the horse, saw the struggle that followed. Despite his slipping fingers, his eyes lighted with admiration as he watched Danny fight the maddened beast. Somehow the boy was managing, to hold on and at the same time keep free of the lashing hooves.

Then the incredible happened! Danny was jerked half over the saddle. He remained that way for a moment, clinging doggedly, one hand twisted in the horse's mane, the other locked around a strap. Even as the horse leaped and twisted, he began working slowly and grimly to secure his advantage. Inch by labored, pounding inch, he began righting himself, moving one leg over the saddle. Time and again it seemed that he would be shaken loose, but in some incomprehensible way, he hung on.

Galvin, clutching with slipping fingers to his rock, was grinning a fierce, tremulous grin. A wetness shone in his eyes that was not due to the spray shooting up around him.

"My boy," he whispered. "That's my boy!"

Danny was winning his fight. The horse had been tamed too long and too thoroughly to keep up the struggle indefinitely. Sensing the mastery of the form clinging to its back, its long years of obedience reasserted themselves. It quieted.

Bruised, aching, Danny kept his grip, too dazed to realize the battle was over. His only thought had been to avoid losing the rope. Climbing the horse had been largely accidental. Now realization of his accomplishment struck into him. It shocked him out of the stupor clouding his mind.

He grinned wanly. "Crazy old horse!" he husked. "I beat you! Hear that? I beat you!"

Memory of his father being swept toward the cascade rushed back to him. He looked around in swift apprehension, saw Galvin clinging to the rock. He sensed somehow that his father wouldn't be able to keep his hold much longer. Bending forward, Danny caught the drooping, severed reins. He locked his legs around the horse's barrel and urged it in his father's direction, uncoiling the rope as he moved.

Danny's first toss failed, but on the second, Galvin caught the rope. With his end wound tightly about the saddle horn, Danny guided the horse away from the cascade, moving in a tangent that would drag Galvin from the rapids.

Presently Galvin stumbled up the bank, dropping limply to the ground. Rain was beginning to fall, large, fat drops of it that quickly grew in number. Thunder rolled in the distance.

Galvin looked up as Danny dismounted beside him. He looked at the boy for a long, still moment. Neither spoke. There was no need for words. Both knew of the change that had been born of a frightened horse and a rushing river's hungry grasp. They knew it was something that would remain.

At last Galvin climbed slowly to his feet. Lips twisting in a shy grin, he held out his hand.

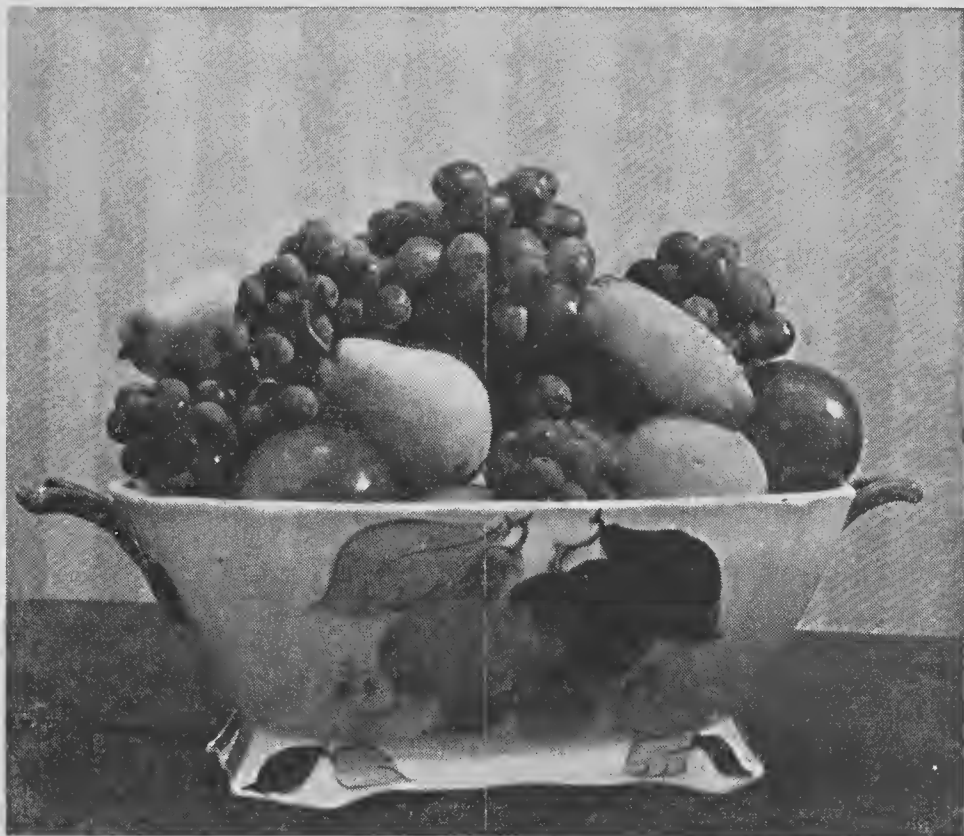
"Son," he said.

Danny took the hand. "Dad." There was awe in the word, a breathless wonder.

# The Countrywoman

*Changes in modern living—types of houses, furnishings and employment has radically altered people's eating habits and home hospitality—witness the new types of kitchen and table ware, used in the preparation of food and in meal service*

by MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL



*Rare original of the Lowestoft was discovered in a city second hand store.*

AS late as the recent well-padded nineties, eating was one of the most popular pastimes of the day. A dinner in those days was a special occasion. Its preparation and eating occupied many hours of time.

A dinner service of the era frequently ran to two dozen place settings with four to six platters ranging from medium to huge, with soup tureen, entree dishes and other individual pieces in proportion. The old cliché, "a table groaning with food," was a bare statement of fact, as even a cursory study of menus of the period will prove.

Dining was conventional, its ritual crystallized throughout the preceding centuries from usage, customs, and formalities concerned with the pleasant labor of consuming food. During two wars and an intervening depression many of the formalities of dining at home or in hotels and restaurants largely vanished. The large dinner services became collectors' items.

These facts are of interest to us today for we are moving into an era of renewed but slightly different social emphasis on food. And hand in glove with this is new emphasis on the utensils and ware involved in the cooking and serving of food.

If you doubt this, consider the popular magazines and newspapers with their Home Economic staff writers, colored reproductions of tempting viands, double-page paid advertisements of food products, recipes and stress on modern arts of hospitality. Listen to radio or watch television. What is the most common topic addressed to women, the topic they seem to find most absorbing? Food: its cost, preparation and methods of serving.

If dining as a part of the art of hospitality is coming back into favor as a modern pastime, however, it is in a strictly up-to-date, twentieth-century style. New concepts of nutrition, weight charts and calorie sheets have lightened the labor of the cook and lifted the burden from the over-loaded table, of the past.

A revolution in home architecture has largely dismissed the dining room and with it went the large table. Efficient kitchens, modern appliances and labor-saving gadgets have overcome the shortage of household maids. While the housewife's tasks have been greatly lightened, fully one-fifth of the married women in Canada have jobs outside their homes. The automobile has changed our habits of living—mass migration of city dwellers to outlying, home-gardened suburbs; workers both men and women living at some distance from place of employment. These things mean that many people eat at least one meal a day away from home. The upsurge in the quick-lunch counter and restaurant business today affords strong evidence of the changed eating habits of the people of North America.

"Today," observed W. H. Hall, British-born general manager of one of Canada's foremost potteries, "we have a servantless society. So the days of formal eating are finished.

"On this side of the Atlantic people have found a way of adapting themselves to this. In England and on the continent they haven't. There they are still going along with the formal type of entertaining."

Mr. Hall gestured briefly. "The English, you understand, are conservative. Eventually they too will adapt

themselves and turn to the informal methods of entertaining which have helped solve the problem here."

To meet the demands of informal entertaining—outdoor and indoor grills, buffet and television parties, patio meals, and "little" dinners and suppers—a new chapter in ceramic history has been written.

Think of your cupboard shelves today. Visualize them as they were at the end of World War I and you can gauge the extent of the revolution in china which has rainbowed some 40 per cent of the homes of North America with a completely new ware—bright, gay vagabond.

"The new style in pottery," said an authority in the field, "originated in California in the early days of World War II. Without technical accomplishments Californians set to and adapted what they had of skill and materials to create a table ware so original and appealing that the whole world is following them. Even English potteries have adopted the idea, with a view to developing markets in Australia and New Zealand."

If you are one of today's housewives who find that—in common with the modern trend—you are entertaining more frequently and more casually, you may find a study of the new ceramic pottery richly rewarding. Fine bone china will always have its place in a discriminating household, but the service of Wedgwood, Minton or Coalport may well be reserved for formal occasions.

You can cut down on its wear and tear, and on the wear and tear on your nerves in handling it, by supple-

menting it with a party service of pottery inexpensive enough that the cost of replacing a broken piece is negligible. For variety, fine china and pottery may be combined, with a surprisingly attractive table resulting. One hostess mates maroon solid-color pottery with Crown Derby and silver, to achieve a memorable service.

Solid-color ware comes in a wide range of colors: maroon, grey, ebar-



*Chanticleer adds color to a cupboard.*

treuse, dark green, yellow, light green and coral. By assembling in a service several different colors, table ware may be used as an accent to room decor. (Please turn to page 54)



*Checked gingham design ware combines effectively with a solid color cloth.*

# Preparing School Lunches

by PHYLLIS A. THOMSON

*Plan for variety and appetite appeal while aiming to provide basic foods for sound nutrition*

SCHOOL days are here again. So let's consider plans for filling school lunch boxes for the next ten months. To many homemakers the daily routine of preparing a school lunch is monotonous and time-consuming, while others take it in their stride, making the best possible use of whatever is at hand. Because this "packed meal" is such an important part of the child's daily food, it should be given careful thought and planning.

It is important to know the types of food which a child needs for health and growth and to use these foods in new and interesting ways. Keeping a file of ideas—magazine articles, pamphlets and recipes—enables you to plan for weeks or even months ahead. Having the items of food on the pantry shelf or in storage is another time saver, especially when something unexpected prevents you from having time to think "what will I give the children for lunch today?"

Nutritionists tell us that the school child's lunch should supply the basic foods—milk, a fruit or vegetable, meat or meat substitute (eggs, cheese or fish) and a dessert. On cold or wet days it is particularly important to include hot food. It may be milk in the form of cocoa or cream soup. It may be a vegetable or meat soup, chowder, baked beans, beef or lamb stew or a casserole dish. To keep the foods steaming hot pack them in a vacuum bottle. There should be facilities at school for heating and serving.

Fresh fruits are usually the part of the mid-day meal to which a child looks forward. Fresh raw vegetables, cut in interesting ways can be equally tempting. Crunchy celery curls, radish roses, turnip or carrot sticks offer a new note. A section of lettuce wrapped in aluminum foil is another suggestion. (Don't forget salt and pepper shakers.) Preserved fruit may be sent along in a tightly covered plastic container or glass jar. Fruit salad, jellied fruit or a jelly makes a pleasant change. They go well with quick breads and muffins. Custards and milk puddings are other popular "jar desserts" and provide a



*Let children share in the responsibility of packing a lunch box.*

different way to include milk in the menu.

Foods containing proteins supply the "building bricks" that make muscles and tissues. Most of these foods also supply iron necessary for rich, red blood and B vitamins for good digestions, steady nerves and happy dispositions. Foods containing these important nutrients form the basis of a good lunch. A piece of meat, egg or meat sandwich or a "finger food" such as devilled egg, leg of a chicken, a mock chicken leg, nuts or a piece of cheese are all excellent sources of protein. Fish makes tasty sandwich fillings, beans can be mashed for a sandwich and peanut butter is always popular with children.

The nutritional quality of a lunch can be increased by using whole

wheat or enriched white bread with plenty of butter. Apart from the nutrition standpoint you will want to plan for variety in sandwiches by using different fillings, trying different types of bread and a change of beverage.

If you find that you are running short of ideas for sandwiches, the Consumer Section of the Department of Agriculture has published a helpful pamphlet entitled "The Art of Making Sandwiches." It is packed with helpful ideas for sandwich fillings. It may be obtained free by writing to Information Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

When making sandwiches, cut them in fourths or make them small enough so that they are easy to handle. Cut in different and interesting shapes, sandwiches are much more appealing.

Make a "two-decker" occasionally. Put a hearty meat or fish filling in one deck and a bit of shredded salad in the other.

Tuck a "surprise" into the lunch box. It may be a stuffed prune, date or nut or just a favorite tart or cookie but it gives a child a lift to come across something he does not expect. If then, the lunch has something hot, something substantial, something chewy and something gay, your child will not tire of his carried meal.

IT is important that a lunch should be clean and sanitary. This means that the lunch box and food containers used should have been washed and aired until they are sweet and clean. It means clean hands of both the person who prepares the lunch and the person who eats it. It also means that foods should be carefully packed and individually wrapped.

Thermos bottles are easiest to care for if they are thoroughly washed, rinsed and aired each day. At the week-end fill them with a solution of baking soda and allow to stand overnight. Put the cork in a small jar filled with the solution and covered to force air down into the liquid. One of the children can be made responsible for cleaning thermos bottles, after first showing him the procedure to be followed. Children will appreciate the necessity for cleanliness if they share in the responsibility of the work.

Many persons carry their lunch in a paper bag. This is reasonably satisfactory but a metal lunch box is preferable because it keeps the food moist as well as protecting it. Waxed paper, aluminum foil and saran wrap are musts for packing a lunch. Any one of these wrapping materials helps to keep foods fresh and appetizing longer. Sandwiches carefully wrapped in waxed paper or foil stay moist and fresh, and retain their individual flavor. Aluminum foil is particularly useful for keeping fruits, celery, lettuce, green pepper and other leafy vegetables garden fresh and crisp after several hours of packing.

*(Please turn to page 48)*

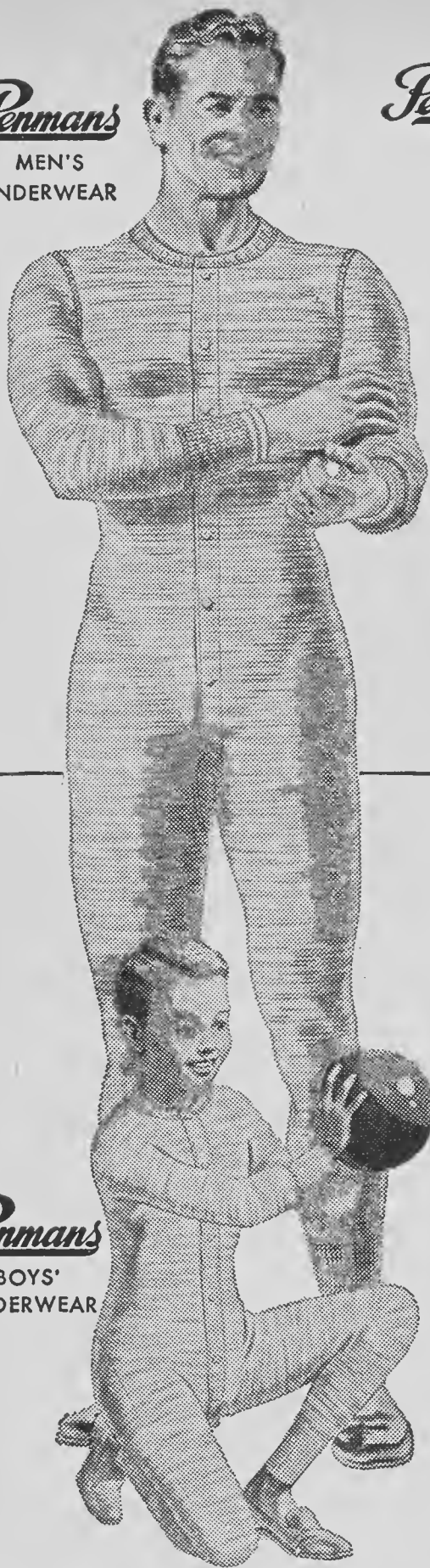


*Use the assembly-line system when making quantities of sandwiches.*

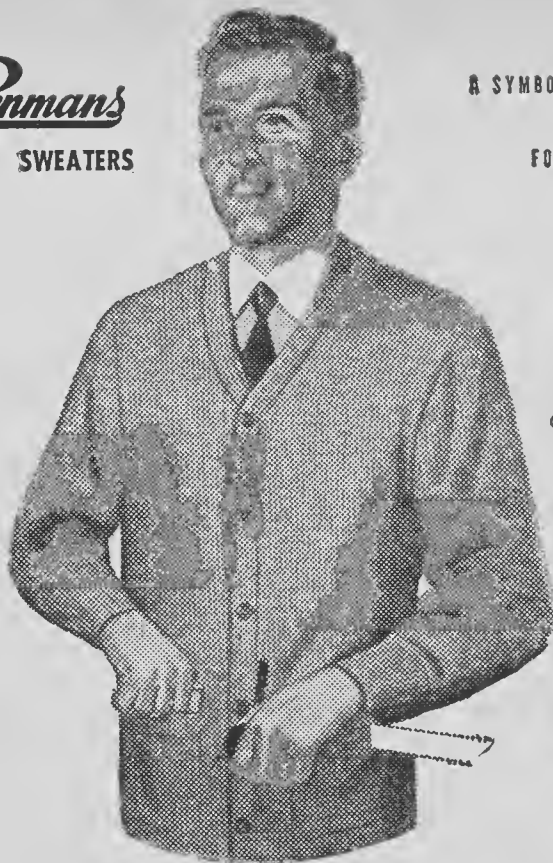


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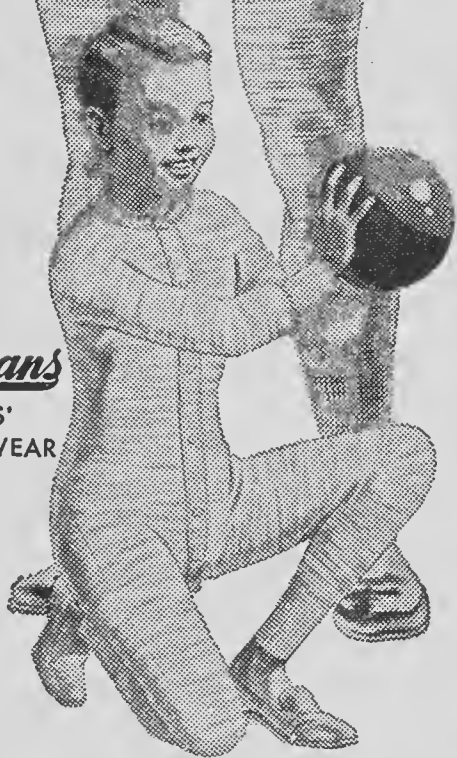
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**GENERAL ELECTRIC  
APPLIANCES**

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

## School Lunches

Continued from page 46

Glass jars with screw tops are ideal for carrying salads, custards, apple sauce and other moist foods. Equally useful are the little plastic containers with close fitting covers, which can be procured in square shapes—so handy to pack into a lunch box. Pack a serviette on top of the lunch for wiping sticky fingers.

If you are lucky enough to have a home freezer, making sandwiches is much simpler. Use the assembly-line system. Butter all the bread first, making two lines of bread on your table. Then put a scoop of the filling (an ice cream scoop is good) on each slice. In this way you can have one sandwich session each month or so to make up enough sandwiches to last the month.

Sandwiches to be frozen should be made from fresh or day-old bread. If you use salad dressing, use it sparingly because it may separate on freezing and soak into the bread. Most of the common fillings freeze very well but sandwiches of egg and fresh vegetables cannot be frozen. Remember, too, that seasonings change in freezer storage so they must be added in slightly different amounts than when fillings are to be used fresh. Salt loses some of its strength while pepper becomes stronger.

It is better to leave the sandwiches whole with crusts remaining. Wrap them in freezer paper just as soon as they are made—wax paper is not satisfactory for freezer storage. Sandwiches may be individually packed or a number can be packed together. Since it takes one to two hours for a small package to thaw at room temperature, if taken from the freezer in the morning the sandwiches should be just ready to eat at noon.

Here are some other freezer tips. Doughnuts, peanuts, popcorn, candy bars, marshmallows and peanut brittle make welcome desserts or treats and are well suited to freezer storage. Fruits, too, freeze well. If you freeze your own fruit pack some of it in waxed paper cups cover with self-covers or freezer foil so it is ready for use as is. A delicious dessert can be made by using chocolate wafers or fig bars put together with a cream filling. Package separately in foil or freezer paper and put in a plastic bag to be frozen until needed.

### Half and Half Bread

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3 c. milk, scalded      | 2 envelopes active dry yeast |
| 4 T. granulated sugar   | 5½ c. all-purpose flour      |
| 1 c. lukewarm water     | 5½ c. wholewheat flour       |
| 2 tsp. granulated sugar | 4 T. soft butter             |
| 4 tsp. salt             |                              |

Combine scalded milk, 4 T. sugar and salt in large bowl; stir well. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve 2 tsp. sugar in lukewarm water. Sprinkle yeast on top of water. Let stand 10 minutes. Stir well. Sift all purpose flour and mix in wholewheat flour. Add yeast to milk mixture. Mix well; add half flour mixture. Add soft butter. Beat until smooth, add remaining flour. Turn dough onto well-floured board; knead until smooth and elastic, about 5 minutes. Place in greased bowl. Cover with clean cloth and let rise in warm place free from drafts for 1½ hours or until doubled in bulk. Crease loaf pans 9¼" x 5¼" x 2¼". Punch down. Knead on floured board about 3 minutes. Divide dough into 4 equal portions and knead each into ball.

Cover with towel, let stand 10 minutes. Shape each ball into a loaf and place in greased pans. Cover with cloth and let rise 1½ hours or until doubled in bulk. Preheat oven to 450° F. When dough has doubled bake in oven 15 minutes, then lower temperature to 350° F. and bake additional 45 minutes. Makes 4 loaves.

### Sandwich Spread

Cook over direct heat in top part of double boiler:

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 3 c. chopped green peppers | 2 c. vinegar               |
| 3 c. chopped red peppers   | 2 c. sugar, honey or syrup |
|                            | 3 tsp. salt                |

Place over boiling water and add:

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| ¾ c. milk           | 3 T. cornstarch      |
| ¾ lb. grated cheese | 8 eggs (well beaten) |
| 1½ c. butter        |                      |

Cook three or four minutes until thick. Put in sterilized jars and seal. Will keep indefinitely.

### Cheese and Wheat Germ Filling

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ½ c. grated cheese  | ½ T. chopped onion       |
| 3 T. wheat germ     | Salt and pepper to taste |
| 1 T. chopped pickle |                          |

Moisten with milk to spreading consistency. Mix ingredients until smooth and keep cold in covered jars.

### Cooked Salad Dressing (for sandwich fillings)

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1½ to 3 T. sugar  | 2 egg yolks (or 1 egg) beaten |
| 1 tsp. mustard    | ¾ c. milk                     |
| 1 T. flour        | ¼ c. cider vinegar            |
| ½ T. salt         | 3 T. butter                   |
| Pepper or cayenne |                               |

Put first four ingredients in top of double boiler. Add beaten egg, mix in milk, then slowly the vinegar. Stir and cook mixture until thick. Add butter and cayenne. Strain if not smooth. Store in covered jar in cool place. To use, thin with cream, chili sauce, pickle, etc.

### Pumpkin Custard

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 c. cooked pumpkin | ½ tsp. ginger |
| ¼ c. brown sugar    | ¼ tsp. nutmeg |
| ¼ tsp. salt         | 1 egg         |
| ½ tsp. cinnamon     | 1 c. milk     |

Mix sugar, salt and spices with pumpkin. Beat egg, add milk and combine mixtures. Pour into 6 custard cups, stand in pan of water and bake in moderate oven until set—1 hour. To pack for lunch, cover with saran wrap or aluminum foil.

### Fruit Crumble

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 4 c. sliced fruit | ¼ c. brown sugar  |
| 2 or 3 T. sugar   | ¼ c. sifted flour |
| 2 T. butter       | ¾ c. rolled oats  |

Place fruit in greased baking dish and sprinkle with sugar. Cream butter, add brown sugar and cream well together. Blend in flour and rolled oats and sprinkle mixture on top of fruit. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375° F. until fruit is soft and top is golden brown—40 minutes. Pack for lunch in glass jar or plastic container.

### Pudding Delight

- |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| ¾ c. milk     | 2 c. cooked cracked wheat |
| 1 egg         | ½ tsp. salt               |
| ¼ c. molasses | ¼ tsp. nutmeg             |
| ½ c. raisins  | ½ tsp. cinnamon           |
| 3 T. sugar    |                           |

Mix ingredients together. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F. for 25 to 30 minutes, or until pudding is set. Serve with milk or cream. Pack for lunch in glass or plastic container.

### Chocolate Custard Drink

- |                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2½ squares unsweetened chocolate | 6 c. milk       |
| 2 eggs                           | Few grains salt |
|                                  | ¾ c. sugar      |
|                                  | ½ tsp. vanilla  |

Melt chocolate in double boiler. Beat eggs slightly and stir in milk, salt and sugar. Add to melted chocolate. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture coats the spoon. Remove from heat and beat till smooth. Add vanilla. Chill or serve hot, as desired.

# The Cooky Jar

Satisfy your family's sweet tooth with these crisp, freshly baked cookies



Old-fashioned molasses cookies make a real hit with the younger set.

**K**EEPING a cooky jar filled with crispy biscuits is a major undertaking, particularly when there are young children in the family. With cookies used for lunch boxes and after-school snacks nearly every day, the cooky jar is quickly depleted. Crisp, chewy or spicy cookies are well suited to the younger set. Excessively sweet or rich cookies are better left for afternoon teas and other party occasions.

Unless the recipe states that it is necessary, there is no need to rub the cooky sheet with shortening prior to baking—most recipes allow sufficient fat in the cookies themselves. As to baking, always use a straight, even cooky sheet that is not so large that it prevents the air from circulating within the oven.

If your cookies last long enough to store them, it is important that they be packed properly so that they remain fresh and crisp. After cooling, store soft cookies in a tightly covered container and the crispy ones in a loosely covered container. If you find after storage that the crisp cookies have absorbed moisture from the air, you can re-crisp them by heating about five minutes in a slow oven. Store bar cookies in a tightly covered container or in a baking pan, covered with foil or waxed paper.

One of the best ways to keep a fresh supply of cookies on hand is to freeze them immediately after baking. Arrange bar cookies, in amounts suitable to family needs, on waxed paper or on cardboard, slip them into freezer bags or wrap them in freezer wrap, seal and freeze. Pack all other types of cookies in freezer boxes or bags, seal and freeze. Plan to thaw cookies about 15 minutes before serving time.

## Peanut Butter Sandwich Cookies

Peanut butter 1 egg  
 1/2 c. shortening 1 3/4 c. sifted flour  
 1 c. sugar 1/2 tsp. salt  
 1 tsp. vanilla 1/2 tsp. soda

Cream together shortening, sugar and vanilla. Add egg and mix well. Sift to-

gether flour, salt and soda. Stir into creamed mixture to combine well. Divide dough into two portions. Place each portion on piece of waxed paper. Use palms of hands to roll out dough into rolls 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Wrap each roll in waxed paper and chill in refrigerator overnight or until needed. Dough must be well chilled to harden before slicing. Slice one roll at a time. Use sharp knife. Cut slices thin for crisp cookies. Bake 1 inch apart on ungreased cooky sheet in moderate oven (350° F.) about 10 minutes. When cookies are cool make sandwiches by spreading bottom side of half the cookies with peanut butter. Place bottom side of another cooky on top of peanut butter. Press cookies gently together.

## Saucepan Indians

1/2 c. butter 1 c. broken pecans  
 2 1-oz. squares unsweetened chocolate 1 tsp. baking powder  
 1 c. sugar 1 tsp. vanilla  
 1/2 c. flour 2 eggs

Melt butter and chocolate in saucepan. Remove from heat. Add all ingredients except eggs. Mix well. Add eggs and beat well. Pour into greased 9 x 9-inch pan. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 30 minutes. Be careful not to burn. Cool. Cut in squares. Makes 16 squares.

## Toffee Cookies

1 c. butter 1 6-oz. pkg. semi-sweet chocolate bits  
 1 c. brown sugar 1/2 c. chopped nuts  
 1 egg  
 1 tsp. vanilla 2 c. sifted flour

Cream butter and sugar. Add egg and vanilla. Mix well. Add flour and combine. Spread 1/4-inch thick over an area approximately 13 x 15 inches on cooky sheet 14 x 17 inches. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 15 minutes. While cookies are baking, melt chocolate pieces over hot water. Spread over surface of cookies while hot. Sprinkle top with nuts and cut at once into bars. Makes 4 dozen bars.

## Old fashioned Sugar Cookies

1/2 c. butter 3 c. sifted flour  
 1 c. sugar 3 tsp. baking powder  
 1 egg 1/2 c. milk  
 1 tsp. vanilla

Cream butter. Add sugar and continue creaming. Add egg and vanilla and beat well. Sift flour and baking powder together and add with the milk. Chill

# Sweet-tooth treasures! CANDY-PEEL BUNS



What could be more enticing at tea-time than sweet and fragrant Candy-Peel Buns? They're a delicious treat at any time . . . and easy to make, too! Whenever you bake at home depend on Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast for wonderful results every time. Surprise your family with this toothsome treat tomorrow.

## CANDY-PEEL BUNS

Measure into bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water

Stir in

2 teaspoons granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Meantime, sift together into a bowl

1 1/2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

1 teaspoon salt

2 tablespoons granulated sugar

Mix in

1/2 teaspoon ground cardamom seeds

Cut in finely

1/2 cup chilled shortening

and mix in

1/2 cup chopped candied peel

Combine

3 well-beaten eggs

1/2 teaspoon vanilla

and dissolved yeast.

Stir into flour mixture and beat until smooth

and elastic. Cover with a damp cloth. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about 1/2 hour. Stir down batter.

Work in an additional

1 1/2 cups (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour

Turn out dough onto a large square of cheesecloth; gather edges of cheesecloth together loosely and tie. Drop dough into a large pan of cool, but not chilled water and let stand until doubled in bulk, about 45 minutes. Remove dough from cheesecloth and place on very-well-floured board or canvas. Form into a 16-inch roll; cut roll into 16 equal pieces; form into smooth balls. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets. Brush with melted butter or margarine. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk, about 25 minutes. Bake in a hot oven, 425°, 12 to 15 minutes.

Frost while warm with the following icing and sprinkle with chopped nutmeats.

Combine 1 cup sifted icing sugar and 1/4 teaspoon vanilla; add sufficient milk to make a stiff icing.

Yield: 16 buns.



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# Robin Hood Flour

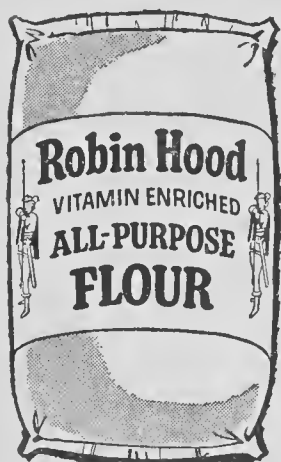
the one flour best for  
all your baking!



## CHELSEA BUNS

4 cups sifted Robin Hood  
Vitamin Enriched Flour  
1 package fast-rising dry yeast  
1 1/4 cups warm water  
1/4 cup sugar  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 egg, beaten

2 tablespoons soft shortening  
1/2 cup melted butter  
2 cups brown sugar  
2/3 cup chopped nuts  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
2/3 cup raisins  
10 maraschino cherries, sliced



### BANDED BAG:

of fine quality cotton . . . paper label soaks off in minutes — no ink to wash out.

Soften yeast in 1/2 cup warm water with 1 teaspoon sugar 10 minutes.

To remaining water add sugar, salt, shortening and beaten egg. Add yeast. Stir in flour to make a soft dough. Remember—there's no guessing when you use Robin Hood Flour . . . it's "Bake-Tested" to give you *uniformly best* results, bag after bag. Knead on greased board until smooth. Place in greased bowl. Cover. Let rise in warm place until double in bulk. Punch down. Cut in two. Cover and let rest 15 minutes.

Grease two 8 x 8" pans. Combine 1/3 cup melted butter, 1 cup sugar and nuts and spread on pans. Dot with cherry slices. Roll dough into two rectangles 3/8" thick. Brush with butter. Sprinkle with remaining sugar, cinnamon and raisins. Roll up like jelly roll. Slice 1" thick and place in pans. Let rise to double in bulk.

Bake at 375°F., moderate, for 30—40 minutes. Turn upside down on plate, and remove pan after 10 minutes.

Each batter makes one dozen luscious Chelsea Buns — the best you've ever tasted or your money back—plus 10 percent!

dough. Roll to 1/8-inch thickness on a lightly floured board or pastry cloth. Cut with cookie cutter. Sprinkle with sugar or a cinnamon-sugar mixture. Bake on cookie sheet in a moderate oven (375° F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Makes 4 dozen.

### Coconut Crunchies

1/2 c. butter	1/2 tsp. double-
1/2 c. granulated	acting baking
sugar	powder
1/2 c. brown sugar	1/8 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. vanilla	1 c. rolled oats
1 egg	1 c. cornflakes
1 c. sifted flour	1/2 c. coconut
1/4 tsp. soda	

Cream butter, sugars and vanilla. Add egg and mix until smooth. Sift flour, soda, baking powder and salt together and add to first mixture. Blend in rolled oats, cornflakes and coconut. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a cookie sheet. Bake in a slow oven (325° F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 4 dozen cookies.

### Lemon Drop Cookies

1 c. shortening	3 c. sifted flour
2 c. sugar	1 tsp. soda
2 eggs	2 tsp. salt
1 T. shredded	3 tsp. baking
lemon peel	powder
1/2 c. lemon juice	1/2 c. cold water

Cream shortening and sugar. Add eggs and lemon peel and continue beating. Sift flour, soda, salt and baking powder. Add dry ingredients and liquids. Mix until blended. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a cookie sheet. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for 10 minutes.

### Date Pinwheels

1/2 c. shortening	1/2 c. brown sugar,
1 lb. pitted dates,	packed
cut finely	1/2 tsp. vanilla
1/2 c. water	2 c. sifted flour
1 c. granulated	1/2 tsp. soda
sugar	1/2 tsp. salt
1 egg	1 c. chopped nuts

Combine dates, water and 1/2 c. granulated sugar in saucepan. Cook, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens, 2 to 3 minutes. Cool. Cream together shortening, brown sugar and remaining 1/2 c. granulated sugar until fluffy. Add egg and vanilla. Beat well. Sift together dry ingredients. Stir into creamed mixture. Divide dough in half. Chill thoroughly. Roll out on waxed paper or on pastry cloth into rectangle about 11 inches long and 1/4-inch thick. Add nuts to date mixture. Spread on dough. Roll like jelly roll. Wrap in waxed paper and chill until firm. Cut into 1/4-inch slices. Bake on a cookie sheet in a hot oven (400° F.) 8 to 10 minutes until lightly browned. Makes 3 dozen cookies.

### Gingersnaps

3/4 c. shortening	1/4 tsp. salt
3/4 c. brown sugar	2 tsp. soda
1 egg	1/2 tsp. cloves
3/4 c. molasses	1 tsp. cinnamon
3 c. sifted flour	1 tsp. ginger

Cream shortening and sugar. Add egg and molasses. Beat well. Add flour sifted with salt, soda and spices. Mix well. Chill in refrigerator. (This dough is soft and must be thoroughly chilled to shape. Form into small balls. Roll in sugar. Place 2 inches apart on cookie sheet. Flatten. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 minutes. Makes 10 dozen.

### Molasses Cookies

1/3 c. fat, melted	3/4 tsp. ginger
1/4 c. sugar	1/4 tsp. cloves
1/4 c. sour milk	1/4 tsp. nutmeg
1/2 c. molasses	1 tsp. salt
1 egg, unbeaten	1/2 tsp. soda
2 1/2 c. flour	1 1/2 tsp. baking
2 tsp. cinnamon	powder

Mix fat, sugar, milk, molasses and egg together. Sift flour, spices, salt, soda and baking powder together; stir into first mixture. Chill for several hours, preferably overnight. Roll; sprinkle with sugar; cut. Center each cookie with a raisin, if desired. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) for about 12 minutes. They will be crisp at first but will soften on storage. Makes 3 dozen.



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## Grace Before Meat

A thankful pause in scurried days

by EVELYN GOWAN MURPHY

IT seems to me that we are in far too much of a hurry now-a-days. So many of the niceties of life are being pushed into the discard with this scurry and stress that many of us must feel we are like Alice in Wonderland who had to keep running faster and faster to stay in the same place.

Not so many years ago an American national weekly magazine reproduced on its cover a painting by Norman Rockwell which has been called "a quiet sermon in paint." It showed the interior of a cafe down near the railway tracks. A nice old lady—double chin—wispy hair, utterly unmodish hat—sat at a small table, her small grandson beside her. On the floor beside her was her carpet-bag with knitting needles protruding. Her knotted work-worn hands were clasped in reverence, her head was bowed over her bowl of soup. And the boy's little tow-colored head was bowed while she said "grace."

As contrast in the painting there were two youths, cigarettes drooping from lips, and other habits of the cafe with cigars, unshaven faces, and gaze fixed with astonishment witnessing this "giving of thanks."

This seems to be one of the essentials of the "good life" which present-day families have dispensed with to a large extent. I remember the grace our family grew up with. It was: "Bless Oh Lord this food to our use and each one of us to Thy service. Amen." Now, many years since my father's passing, sometimes I find myself automatically bowing down my head to wait for the loved voice and the familiar words. I have been told that this is the same one the folk of Glasgow say, although our family was definitely of Irish descent.

Another who thoroughly approved of the beautiful custom of being grateful for our food wrote:

*The little children of Japan are fearfully polite.  
They always thank their bread and milk before they take a bite  
And say "You make us most content  
Oh honorable nourishment."*

Early prairie homesteaders had a special version of "grace" back in the days between 1906 and 1916. It differs quite a bit from some of the others. It was: "Lord make us able to clear the table."

Down through the ages and in all parts of the world this giving of thanks before eating has been observed. At the Waioli Tea Room owned by the Salvation Army Girls' Home in Hawaii a small blue card at one's place carries these words:

*Be present at our table Lord,  
Be here and everywhere adored.  
These mercies bless and grant that we  
May live to love and serve but Thee.*

A definite feeling of good will is established between customer and proprietor when one goes into a restaurant "across the border" and finds a small card on one's table "distributed through the courtesy of the management in co-operation with the Bellingham Junior Chamber of Com-

So easy to prepare!

## Magic Pizza Pie



"Pizza Pie for supper!" Here's a deliciously different and economical dish . . . a tasty adaptation of a popular old-world recipe that takes practically no time to make. It's a basic recipe, so have fun . . . let your imagination take it from there! All it takes is you and your Magic!

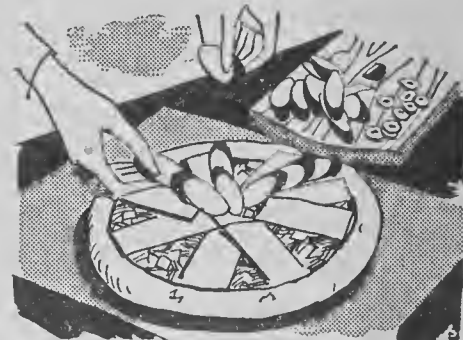
### MAGIC PIZZA PIE

1/3 cup finely-chopped onion  
Old cheddar or process cheese slices  
4 wieners, sliced diagonally  
Shredded old cheddar or Parmesan cheese  
4 or 5 stuffed olives, sliced  
3 cups once-sifted pastry flour or 2 1/3 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour

6 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
6 tablespoons cooking (salad) oil  
3/4 cup milk  
2 tablespoons chopped parsley  
1 can (8 ounces) tomato sauce  
1/2 teaspoon oregano

Prepare the onion, sufficient old cheddar or process cheese slices to cover the pizza, wieners, shredded old cheddar or Parmesan cheese, and the olives.

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt into a bowl. Make a well in the flour mixture and add cooking oil, milk and parsley; mix these liquids a little with mixing fork, then combine with flour mixture to form soft dough. Knead lightly for 10 seconds on waxed paper; pat into a ball and cover with another



Make it mild or zesty by varying its herbs, cheeses and other ingredients.



Roll up edge of dough to form a rim deep enough to contain filling.

sheet of waxed paper. Roll out dough to an 11-inch circle; remove top sheet of paper. Turn over dough onto greased cookie sheet and peel off paper; turn up edge all around to form a deep rim. Spread dough with 1/2 the tomato sauce. Sprinkle sauce with oregano and onion; cover with sliced cheese. Arrange wieners over the cheese slices and spread with remaining tomato sauce. Sprinkle shredded cheese over mixture and top with thin slices of stuffed olives. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, about 20 minutes. Serve hot.  
Yield — 6 to 8 servings.

## For Baby Care



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**I like coffee**  
  
**I like tea**  
**Blue Ribbon**  
**is the drink for me**

merce Religious Activities Committee." On the card we find printed "Before Meal Prayers" for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish customers. Surely no gesture could more fully help to bring back this custom now vanished from so many homes.

What a rewarding thing it would be if we could again bring back this custom into our daily lives. Who of us will forget the dignity and thanksgiving of the grace in Ben Hur:

*Divine Love is our bounty.  
 Out of its store we are fed.  
 Abundance is poured upon us,  
 We partake of it in gladness  
 And acknowledge our blessedness  
 As children of God.*

In olden times there was "A Child's Grace."

*Here a little child I stand  
 Heaving up my either hand:  
 Cold as paddocks though they be,  
 Here I lift them up to Thee,  
 For a benison to fall  
 On our meat and on us all.*

Being a curious soul, the word "paddocks" took me to my dictionary as I had fondly imagined that the only paddock there was, would be an enclosure or small pasture to keep the horses from getting into the oat fields . . . But not so! A paddock also means a large toad or frog and is from the Scandinavian. So no doubt the little child held up her "either hand" even if it were cold as a frog.

Last summer in the fairyland city of Edinburgh with the great castle crowning the hill, there was a party of 72 members of the Canadian Women's Press Club from all across Canada. As an honor that was indeed cherished by each and every one of us, we were entertained at a luncheon tendered by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Magistrates of the City.

The chatter of the "gals" intermingled with the Scotch burr of the Magistrates made a great volume of sound. Then silence fell as we all stood at our places around the great tables when the Lord Provost raised his hand. We bowed our heads and he said:

*For food and fellowship Oh God  
 We desire to give thanks.*

Let's become old-fashioned enough to pause and again offer a silent or audible "thanks" before partaking of a meal. Modern life could well do with more grace. V

#### A Play Tent

WHEN one of my sheets has given out and is too far worn out to use on the beds any longer I make a play tent for my youngsters from it. I use crayons to draw windows, and then I cut out a door. Draped over a card table it makes a wonderful indoor tent to play in. In fact any small child will have hours of fun playing in a tent of this kind, especially on a rainy day.—B'anche Campbell. V

**CROWN  
 BRAND**

*The  
 Perfect  
 Spread*

**on Bread or Toast**



Delicious CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup is the energy food that everyone loves. For between-meal snacks, or as a delicious dessert, spread CROWN BRAND on bread or toast and serve it to your youngsters. They'll ask for more . . . and so will the older members of the family. Serve it often to insure that EXTRA ENERGY so vital to active children. It's good for them . . . and it's good for you, too!

**EVERYONE NEEDS**  
*Extra Energy*  
 SERVE  
**CROWN BRAND**



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 OF CANADA**

# Interesting Designs

Novel crochet patterns and hairpin lace technique are used in creating these items

by ANNA LOREE

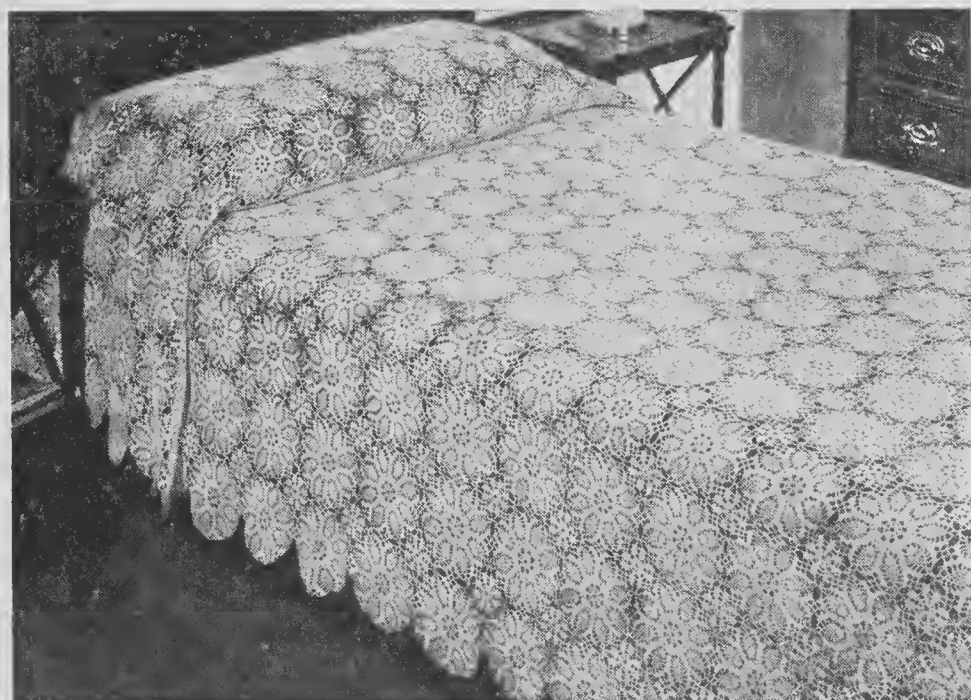
## Design No. CPC-7634

A pretty head-hugging hat to complement your fall and winter outfits. It is especially becoming to teens and twenties. Suggested colors are black and white but any contrasting shades can be used effectively. Hat is quickly worked in heavy crochet cotton. Teeners can make several hats themselves to use as birthday or Christmas gifts for special girl friends. Materials required include: 1 ball No. 1 white and 1 ball No. 12 black "speed-croshen" mercerized crochet cotton and steel crochet hook No. 2/0. Design No. CPC-7634. Price 10 cents.



## Design No. CS-479

Give an old lamp a new look with a hairpin lace cover. It's easy to make and looks so decorative. For a clever touch, make lamp shade cover in color to match crocheted bedspread shown below. Materials: 2 balls crochet cotton, No. 2/0 crochet hook, gold metallic thread, lamp shade. Lamp shade illustrated measures 9 1/4 inches deep, 35 inches in circumference at top and 44 inches at bottom. Design No. CS-479. Price 10 cents.

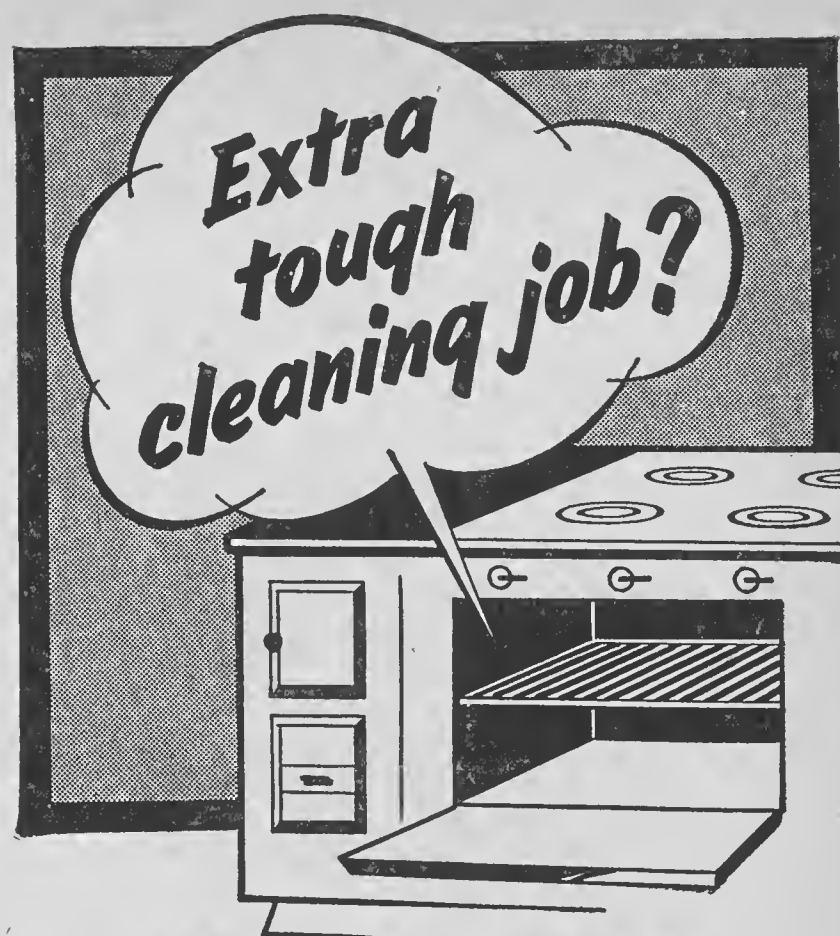


## Design No. 6103

Here is a bedspread you will treasure for many, many years. Primary motif, the popular pineapple design, measures 4 3/4 inches in diameter before blocking. For a single size spread, 71" x 104", 15 x 22 motifs are neces-

sary; double size spread, 90" x 104" requires 19 x 22 motifs. Materials include: crochet cotton size 20, 63 balls white or 85 balls ecru for single size; for double size: 80 balls white or 105 balls ecru, crochet hook No. 8 or 9. Design No. 6103. Price 10 cents.

Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

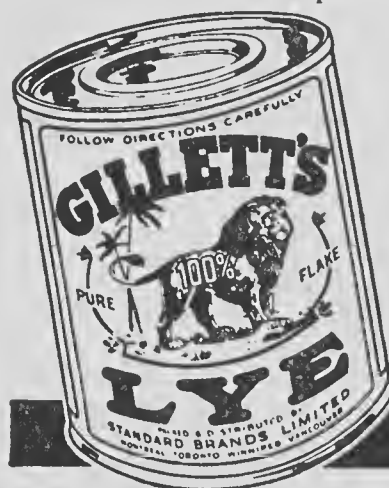


## Let GILLETT'S LYE do it!

Gillett's Lye offers a "One-Two" cleaning action unmatched by any other product. *ONE*, Gillett's Lye actually attacks grease, picks it out of cracks and crannies. *TWO*, grease reacts chemically with the lye to form a soap solution! Gillett's not only removes grease, it *also* washes the surface!

### LOW COST SANITIZING!

Besides leaving greasy-covered surfaces spotlessly clean Gillett's Lye actually kills harmful bacteria. And it costs far less than other products that only do half the job!



### KEEPS CLOSETS "GUEST-CLEAN"

To keep outhouses spotless and sanitary, sprinkle in half a can of Gillett's each week. It helps keep flies away, destroy contents and odors. Costs only a few cents!

GL-66A

IN REGULAR SIZE AND MONEY-SAVING 5LB. CANS.

## CONSTIPATED CHILD finds school-work hard



Watch child's bowels if dull, inattentive to studies. If constipated, give gentle CASTORIA. Castoria is made especially for children. Coaxes, never forces, little bowels. Helps settle upset stomach. Contains mild, vegetable regulator. No harsh drugs to gripe or cramp. Children like the NICE TASTE of CASTORIA. Get a bottle today. Large size only 45¢—family economy size 75¢.

### For the relief of:

- Stomach upsets
  - Listlessness
  - Loss of appetite
  - Feverish conditions
  - Fretfulness
  - Colds
  - Irritability
  - Restlessness at night
  - Colic
  - Fussiness
  - Teething troubles
- when caused or aggravated by irregularity.



Give GENTLE

# CASTORIA

Clinically approved for children. Safeguarded by 141 tests.

## Better Buy FRY It's Better by Far!



The smooth, chocolate-rich flavour of famous delicious FRY'S COCOA is just as tempting in your baking as it is in your cup!

For your FREE copy of FRY's famous Recipe Book, write to: FRY-CADBURY LTD DEPT. CG, MONTREAL, QUE.

For cooking...baking...  
or beverage making...

## Better Buy FRY!



**STRETCH!**  
**BEND!**  
**REACH!**

# NuBack\*

**KEEPS YOU COMFORTABLE  
THANKS TO ITS "ACTION BACK"**

Picking up baby, gardening, hanging a picture—whether you bend forward, sideways or backward your NuBack with its "Action Back" stretches with you—yet always controls your back, hips and tummy firmly, smoothly, comfortably! Nothing else is quite like NuBack! Try it.

\*Trade Mark Reg'd.

DOMINION CORSET CO. LTD.  
THE FRONT-LACED CORSET  
DESIGNED FOR ALL FIGURES



## The Countrywoman

Continued from page 45

Combining a solid-color tablecloth with a matching checked gingham pattern provides an opportunity for original and varying effects. In setting a table with any of the new informal ware, a solid-color tablecloth in one of the rich dark tones now available proves an ideal background. In the accompanying illustration maroon cloth, maroon and checked gingham ware, flowers, gleaming silver and crystal strike an arresting note.

By the exercise of forethought, discrimination and judgment in buying, the usual daily table—quite aside from party fixin's—can be turned into a setting for food attractive enough to whet a jaded appetite or encourage a healthy one.

Tests have proved that color has a definite effect on appetite. Color consultants advise airplane lines not to serve mayonnaise and to avoid coffee, if possible. Yellow and coffee colors may have an unpleasant effect on the stomach.

"In Chicago recently," reported a well-known trade journal, "an experimental banquet was presented to a large gathering. Viands and beverages were of excellent quality, deliciously prepared. They were being obviously enjoyed when the color of the lights was changed, imparting new color values to the various foods and drinks. Breast of chicken appeared grey-mauve; bright vegetable greens turned brown; red wines became black.

"As a consequence, most guests completely lost their taste for the food, while some became quite ill."

Aside from actual table use, informal pottery also lends itself admirably to the colorful cupboards and open shelves in today's homes. If you are one of the thousands of housewives throughout Canada with a fine new kitchen to enhance, or an old kitchen you plan to modernize, don't overlook china as a decorative motif.

To originality in color and design the new ware adds variation in form: larger, irregularly shaped flatware, and low flowing graceful lines in individual pieces as evident in the illustrated chandelier. Consider the ornamental value of this service with its stippled grey background and gay, novel pattern, not only in table use but when displayed in a grey painted cupboard lined with cherry red.

As never before pottery manufacturers are considering the needs and convenience of the housewife who uses their products. Ware is becoming

more and more functional, designed to modern living and the increasing demands of modern food service. Recent innovations include: a covered butter dish, handled on top, low enough for easy storage in the refrigerator; a coffee mug to replace cup and saucer; matching milk and juice jugs; improvement in cup shape; a television service set, combining large sized sandwich plate and cup.

"Ceramic manufacture today in Canada," observed a Canadian pottery executive, "is a much more complicated business than in the past. The manufacturer has two distinct tastes to satisfy: for traditional ware, as evinced by the older element in the population, and by many New Canadians; for modern, as required by young-marrieds, newly-weds and young people in business and professions.

"In addition, Canada has strong regional predilections which must be considered. The prairies, subject to long winters of heavy snowfall and bitter weather, want to see roses or other gay flowers on their china. Vancouver and Victoria prefer English-style patterns—the conventional border of ivy, and formal maroon-and-gold suggestive of designs familiarized by famous English kilns.

"Quebec has distinctive preferences. The French Canadian loves china framed in lacy 22-carat gold and centered not merely with flowers but with graceful eighteenth-century old-Romance figures. Even the Quebec market cannot be considered as an entity. Tastes differ widely enough within the province that it must be broken down again into various regions.

"The Maritimes take something of everything: English-style, traditional ware and modern. Ontario, with its dense, diversified population runs an even wider gamut: modern in the cities, traditional in the rural areas, profuse gilt decoration for the foreign-born industrial worker."

Traditional and modern: past and present: two eras with a common denominator—social emphasis on food.

Symbolic of both is an unusual five-purpose dish, only recently placed on the market by a Hamilton, Ontario, pottery, which may well prove a boon to the smart hostess. The largest piece of table pottery made today in Canada, the dish is a duplicate of an eighteenth century Lowestoft soup tureen, and marks the first resurrection of a piece from the earlier mentioned outside dinner services to modern living.

Singularly adaptable, the Lowestoft may be used for the hot dish at a



Providing for instant and gracious hospitality to the unexpected caller.

party buffet or the main course of a "little" dinner; as an arresting centerpiece filled with fruit or flowers; as a punchbowl; or simply in itself as an ornament. It could add elegance to a family Sunday night supper.

Today food is prepared and served with a gay, spontaneous, hospitable manner completely in keeping with the customs and ways of people of the twentieth century. Yet in this atmosphere the Lowestoft is entirely at home. Whether it dispenses a kingly Lobster au Gratin or lowly potato and onion soup, the eighteenth century tureen adds to the modern table a distinctive touch of oldtime formality and charm.

To keep a new rope clothesline from tangling boil it for 30 minutes before using it. This will also make a clothesline wear much longer.

## Washday Hints

*Ways to lighten the job and to yield more satisfaction with the results of your efforts*

by BLANCHIE CAMPBELL

**E**ASIER, pleasanter washdays are possible by following useful hints to cut down extra labor and using methods to ensure satisfaction with the finished job. There is a sense of achievement and pride in a line of freshly washed clothes blowing gently in the breeze, where white clothes stand out really white and colored things are bright and clear.

I find it a handy practice to tie knots in pieces that have stains to be removed before laundering. Tie the knot before the clothes are put into the hamper. Then on washday the knots will remind you that there are

stains in the article that must be removed before it is put into the washing machine.

If just the right care isn't taken many stains may be set by improper laundering. If you are not fully acquainted with what to do with different kinds of stains make yourself a stain removal chart and hang it in plain sight in the laundry. On cardboard paste tips on how to remove the various stains that you are liable to come in contact with. Give the cardboard a coat of clear shellac so that the printing will remain readable.

(Please turn to page 58)

## TEETHING

doesn't bother ME!



At teething time baby very often suffers the added discomfort of constipation. Try Steedman's Powders, the standby of mothers for over 100 years, they act safely and effectively as a gentle laxative. FREE BOOKLET: "Hints to Mothers," on request. Write to the distributors: Laurentian Agencies Ltd., Dept. J-5, 429 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal.

**Give STEEDMAN'S**  
From Teething to Teens **POWDERS**

Look for the double EE symbol on the package.

Your neighbours, the Carter family, will weather the winter in fine style...with **TEX-MADE FLANNELETTES!**



Warm as toast! Clothes made of Tex-made Flannelettes make the Bruce Carters of Byron, Ontario, a cheery sight from breakfast to bedtime; keep them cozy right up to Springtime. Mrs. Carter finds Tex-made Flannelettes so pleasant to sew on, so easy to wash. You'll find the flannelettes the Carters are wearing in

your favourite store and mail order catalogues.

Shown, left to right: a Sanforized® Zephyr plaid; Sanforized Yama in solid colour; sunny Zephyr\* jumble-plaid; Sanforized Chinook shadow-plaid. Sewing Patterns by McCall's. Left to right: Shirt #8843; Robe #3598; Shirt #3094; Shirt #5863.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LTD., 1950 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST, MONTREAL



# Fall Sewing



1407

No. 1407—An easy-going sport or leisure shirt for the men of the family. Make from one of the many new wash'n wear fabrics for Christmas g.f.t.s. Shirt features fitted yoke at back, set-in sleeves, button front and new style collar. Sizes: Small 34-36, Medium 38-40, Large 42-43. Medium size requires  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.



1711

4256

1696

1691



3352

1724

1740

No. 1711—Chic front buttoning sheath dress that can be varied to give four different outfits. Styles illustrated show set in sleeves, rounded neckline, nipped-in waist, kick pleats at side of slim skirt. Separate fringed scarf adds smart touch. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. Size 14 requires  $2\frac{5}{8}$  yards 54-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 4256—Classic blouse to suit every feminine taste. Just right to team with skirts and jumpers for school, office or casual evening wear. Has revere collar, long set-in sleeves with two button cuffs and button front. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. Size 14 requires  $2\frac{1}{8}$  yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1691—Here's an easy-to-make six-gore skirt you will love, for it's as comfortable as it is smart. Features gentle flare, welt seams and novel button trim. Waist sizes 24,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ , 25,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ , 26, 27, 28. Size  $25\frac{1}{2}$  requires 2 yards 54-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1696—For the "lady-in-waiting" an attractive three-piece ensemble for day or evening. Slim, tapered skirt with semi-circle cut-out, sleeveless overblouse and box jacket with raglan sleeves, tabbed pockets and slight back fullness. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. Size 14 requires  $6\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 3352—Here is a standard slip you will enjoy the year 'round. Comfortable six-gore style with built-up shoulders and dainty lace trim. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, 44, 46. Size 20 requires  $3\frac{1}{8}$  yards 33-inch material. Price 25 cents.

No. 1724—Here is a dress specially designed for the woman 5' 3" and under. Easy-to-wear slimming style shows side interest of pleats. Bodice has long sleeves tapering at wrist and roll collar with button accent. Sizes  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $18\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $20\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $24\frac{1}{2}$ . Size  $20\frac{1}{2}$  requires  $4\frac{3}{8}$  yards 36-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 1740—The perfect outfit for a young miss. Skirt features a l'round box-pleats. May be worn with or without shoulder straps. Popular single-breasted blazer may be made in classic flannel or new striped corduroy. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards for blazer and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  yards 54-inch material for skirt. Price 35 cents.

Patterns are printed with instructions in English, French and German. State size and number for each pattern.

Note price, to be included with order.

Write name and address clearly.

Order Simplicity Patterns from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg 2, Man., or direct from your local dealer.

# Look for the Label

AS much care should be taken when buying clothing as in buying a house, according to Mary Humphries, chairman of the textile committee, Canadian Association of Consumers.

No one would buy a house without first finding out the details of the materials which went into building it. We should be just as careful about knowing the kind of fabrics from which our clothes are made.

In the days when there were only the natural fibres—flax, wool, cotton and silk—it was easy to recognize the fabric and know approximately how it would behave. But in this age of man-made fibres, few housewives are expert enough to tell what fibre or blend of fibres makes up a particular fabric or how it will perform in wear and cleaning.

Mrs. Humphries claims that the solution for this problem lies in adequate labelling—not just a label with the manufacturer's name on it, but one which tells the fibre content and

gives clear instructions for proper care. She stresses the importance of reading labels very carefully. For example, if you are looking for a nylon blend fabric, you should know the percentage of the component fibres.

Many people are inclined to overlook the label and then blame the salesman if the garment isn't what they expected, states Mrs. Humphries, although the blame really lies with the inadequate label. Manufacturers are trying to have finished garments properly labelled as to fibre content and with instructions for proper care, but as yet an adequate system of labelling for Canadian-made garments has not been established. What is "crease-resistant" to one manufacturer is not to another. Mrs. Humphries suggests that Canadian manufacturers should adopt a system of labelling which would provide all pertinent information. How can housewives help establish this practice?—by insisting on adequately labelled goods and passing up others, she advised. ✓

## New Pattern Measurements

ON June 15, 1956, revised measurement charts for all pattern companies were approved by the Measurement Standard Committee of the Pattern Industry. For the past few years the pattern industry has been working to establish a more up-to-date standard of body measurements to give the woman who sews a better fit.

Through the use of the modern bra and foundation garment, the bust has been raised and the hip-line smoothed. The new measurements are being changed to reflect this body change and to correspond with measurements of "ready-to-wear" garments.

For any woman's pattern you buy in the future, particularly blouses and dresses in Misses', Junior Misses', Teen, Women's and Half Sizes, select your size by the *bust measurement* on the revised chart printed below. That size, then, is your correct size for all Simplicity Patterns shown in The Country Guide. Skirts, slacks and shorts are ordered by *waist size*, as in the past, while the size for children's, boys' and men's patterns should be selected according to *chest measurement*, as shown in the chart.

You may wish to keep this chart for future reference when ordering patterns.—P.A.T. ✓

## Revised Measurement Chart

<b>MISSSES' SIZES:</b>					
Buy size	10	12	14	16	18 20
If Bust is.....	31	32	34	36	38 40
Waist .....	24	25	26	28	30 32
Hip .....	33	34	35	36	38 40
*BWL .....	15 1/4	16	16 1/4	16 1/2	16 3/4 17
<b>WOMEN'S SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	40	42	44	46	48 50
If Bust is.....	42	44	46	48	50 52
Waist .....	34	36	38 1/2	41	43 1/2 46
Hip .....	44	46	48	50	52 54
*BWL .....	17 1/8	17 1/4	17 3/8	17 1/2	17 3/4 17 7/8
<b>HALF SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2 22 1/2 24 1/2
If Bust is.....	33	35	37	39	41 43 45
Waist .....	27	29	31	33	35 37 1/2 40
Hip .....	37	39	41	43	45 47 49
*BWL .....	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	16	16 1/4 16 1/2 16 3/4
<b>JUNIOR MISSSES' SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	9	11	13	15	17
If Bust is.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	33	35	37
Waist .....	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	27	28 1/2
Hip .....	31 1/2	33 1/2	35	37	39
*BWL .....	15	15 1/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	16
<b>TEEN SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	8	10	12	14	16
If Bust is.....	29	30	32	34	36
Waist .....	23	24	25	26	28
Hip .....	31	32	34	36	38
*BWL .....	14 1/2	14 3/4	15	15 1/4	15 1/2
<b>BOYS' SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	1	2	3	4	5 6 8 10 12 14 16
If Chest is .....	20	21	22	23	23 1/2 24 26 28 30 32 34
Waist .....	19 1/2	20	20 1/2	21	21 1/2 22 23 24 25 1/2 27 29
Hip .....	24	25	27	29	31 33 35
Neck Base Girth .....	11 1/2	12	12 1/2	13	13 1/2 14
<b>MEN'S SIZES:</b>					
Chest .....	32	34	36	38	40 42 44 46 48 50
Waist .....	28	30	32	34	36 38 40 42 44 46
Neck Base Girth .....	13 1/2	14	14 1/2	15	15 1/2 16 16 1/2 17 17 1/2 18
Shirt Sleeve Length .....	33	33	33	34	34 35 35 35 35 35

<b>GIRLS' SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	7	8	10	12	14
If Breast is.....	25	26	28	30	32
Waist .....	22 1/2	23	24	25	26
Hip .....	27	28	30	32 1/2	35
*BWL .....	11	11 1/2	12 1/4	13	13 3/4
<b>SUB-TEEN SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	8s	10s	12s	14s	
If Bust is .....	28	29	31	33	
Waist .....	23	24	25	26	
Hip .....	31	32	34	36	
*BWL .....	13 1/2	13 3/4	14	14 1/4	
<b>CHUBBY SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	8 1/2 Ch.	10 1/2 Ch.	12 1/2 Ch.	14 1/2 Ch.	
If Breast is.....	29	31	33	35	
Waist .....	27 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	
Hip .....	32	34	36	38	
*BWL .....	12	12 3/4	13 1/2	14 1/4	
<b>CHILDREN'S SIZES:</b>					
Buy Size	1	2	3	4	5 6
If Chest is.....	19	20	21	22	23 1/2 24
Waist .....	19 1/2	20	20 1/2	21	21 1/2 22
Hip .....	25	26	27	28	29 30
*BWL .....	10 1/2	10 3/4	11	11 1/4	11 1/2 11 3/4
<b>SIZES FOR SKIRTS, SLACKS, and SHORTS:</b>					
<b>Teen Sizes:</b>					
Waist .....	23	24	25	26	28
Hip .....	31	32	34	36	38
<b>Jr. Misses' Sizes:</b>					
Waist .....	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	27	28 1/2
Hip .....	32 1/2	33 1/2	35	37	39
<b>Misses' and Women's Sizes:</b>					
Waist .....	24	25	26	28	30 32 34 36 38 1/2 41
Hip .....	33	34	36	38	40 42 44 46 48 50

PAY as little as

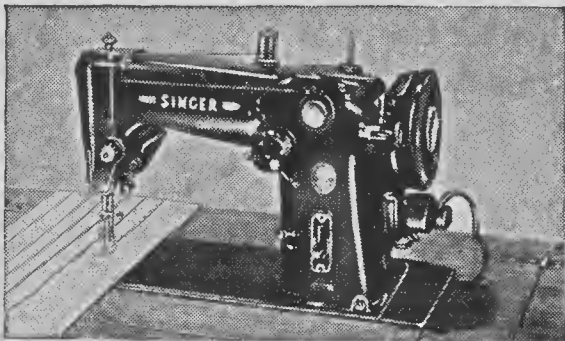
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# SINGER

Start now on a big savings bonanza with SINGER!  
And remember . . . you can pay less than 1/2 the price  
you'd pay in stores for clothes and home furnishings —  
when you sew 'em on a SINGER\* Sewing Machine!

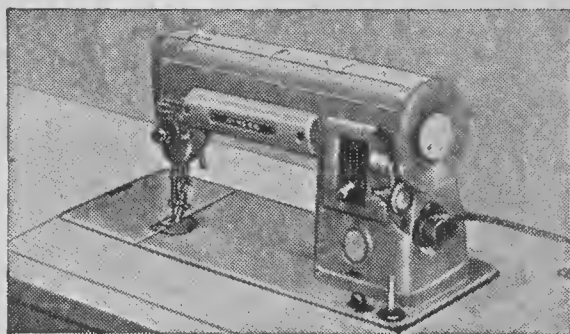


### "SWING-NEEDLE\*" Automatic

This newest SINGER does hundreds of decorative stitches *automatically* — as well as the finest straight sewing.

### Amazing SLANT-NEEDLE\*

Needle slants towards you. Makes it easier to see as you sew. Cabinet and portable models.

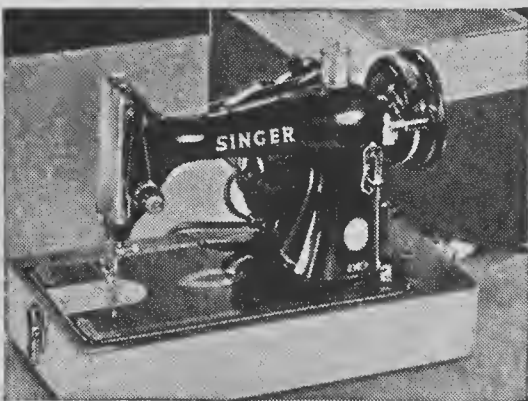


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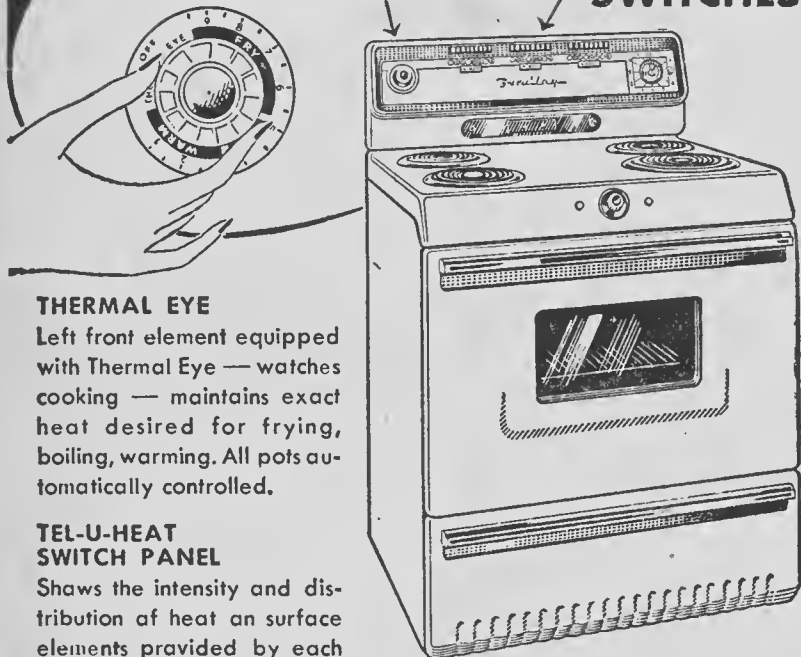
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## Newest Cooking Miracle!

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with **THERMAL EYE & TEL-U-HEAT SWITCHES**



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Left front element equipped with Thermal Eye — watches cooking — maintains exact heat desired for frying, boiling, warming. All pots automatically controlled.

### TEL-U-HEAT SWITCH PANEL

Shows the intensity and distribution of heat on surface elements provided by each of the pushbutton switches. Choice by sight is easy and sure.

### SUPERSIZE OVEN

Provides capacity for your largest family gathering.

See this beautiful 30" electric range at your Findlay Dealer's now, or write us for literature and name of your nearest Findlay Dealer.

**FINDLAYS LIMITED, Carleton Place, Ont.**

Findlay Ranges have served Canadian housewives since 1860.

## Washday Hints

Continued from page 55

It is more economical to use the right amount of suds in the washer. Don't think that extra half cup of soap granules will make clothes come cleaner. Instead it will retard the cleaning process, for too much suds keeps the clothes from being tossed about freely, the action that cleans them, and also interferes with proper rinsing. Never be guilty of overloading the washing machine. Overloading may damage the motor and blow a fuse. It may also hinder the hot soapy water from moving freely among the fabrics resulting in a wash not as clean as you want.

Before washing overalls, trousers, and other garments with pockets, use a small scrub brush to dislodge the dirt in the pocket corners. This saves the clothes and your fingernails and makes for a cleaner job of washing.

Use borax to whiten napkins. A tablespoon to each two quarts of water used for rinsing will do the trick. To prevent laundry bluing from streaking the clothes, add a little salt to the bluing before adding the water.

To make bath towels or face towels wear longer hang them a bit over the line before pinning at the corners. Hanging by the corners causes the fabrics to stretch and the towels are out of shape, weakens the threads making them wear out quicker. Always shake turkish towels vigorously before hanging them up to dry. This removes wrinkles and raises the nap. I use three clothespins instead of the usual two in hanging up towels. This insures the towel drying straight and even and makes for neater folding.

If you have in your wash some of the new blended or mixed materials, until you have their washing instructions memorized, the safest plan is to attach the washing instruction slip that comes with them to the inside of your laundry cupboard doors with scotch tape. This keeps the information within easy reach for reference when you need it. When laundering delicate net or lace curtains wash them in a pillow slip or a large muslin bag. This will keep them from ripping or snagging.

Washing fine silk or nylon undergarments by hand isn't necessary. Place those articles in a pillow slip and pin or tie the open end before placing them in the washing machine. This protects them from any damage they might receive when washed along with other clothing. Make sure the water is of the right temperature for this particular fabric.

You will find it safer, quicker, and easier to run small articles such as handkerchiefs and socks through the wringer along with a larger piece of wash, like a towel. This keeps the small articles from winding around the rolls and causing trouble.

To prolong the life of sheets and tablecloths never allow them to whip on the line in a strong wind. And never jerk or roughly force them from the line after they have frozen stiff.

After blankets have been washed and dried give them a new look by brushing them with a soft brush, in one direction only. Then press the bindings with a warm iron and pressing cloth and your blankets will look like new again.



## DO YOU KNOW

the safe, convenient, easy way to ensure intimate feminine hygiene?

Zonitors—dainty, greaseless vaginal suppositories are powerfully effective yet absolutely safe. They completely deodorize, guard against infection and kill every germ they touch in hours of continuous action. Inexpensive too . . . buy a package today!



"Oh well, cooking isn't everything—she sure knows how to keep the linens white and sparkling with Mrs. Stewart's Bluing!"



W-e-l-l, hmmm—let's talk about linens! Whether "company best" or the everyday kind, Mrs. Stewart's liquid Bluing keeps them dazzling white without the fuss of old-fashioned bluing methods. Try it next washday.

## IF BABY IS CROSS FIND OUT WHY

HEALTHY BABIES are not cross. Your baby should not be cross. If he is, then something in his little system may be "out of order". Probably mild Baby's Own Tablets can promptly "put it right." One Quebec Mother writes: "My little girl was irritable, feverish and sometimes sick at her stomach—what a relief it was, after giving her Baby's Own Tablets, to see how much better she was."

Easy to take, these sweet-tasting tablets are promptly effective in simple fever, constipation, restlessness and fretfulness resulting from irregularity at teething time, and other minor ills. No "sleepy" stuff, no dulling effect! Never be without a full box of Baby's Own Tablets. Sickness so often strikes in the night. Get a package today at your druggist. Money back if you are not satisfied.



## Hair OFF Face Lips...Arms...Legs

**Now Happy!** After trying many things, I developed a simple, inexpensive method to remove unsightly hair. Its regular use helps thousands retain admiration, love, happiness. My FREE book explains method, proves success. Mailed in plain envelope. Also TRIAL OFFER. Write ANNETTE LANZETTE, P.O. Box 600, Dept. C-970, Toronto, Ont.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

## Artist and Author

Review of new book written and illustrated by Clarence Tilenius

FOR several years past the Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors, a series of articles about drawing written and illustrated by Clarence Tilenius, has been featured in The Country Guide. The editors have had ample proof of the popularity of this regular feature among readers of the magazine: letters from those who have missed or lost an issue or lost the clippings which they meant to save; letters from new and old subscribers asking if it is possible to obtain the complete series.

We are now happy to announce that the complete series has been put together in a 100-page book, which contains 98 separate articles and well over 100 sketches done by Clarence Tilenius, under the title Sketch Pad, which may be ordered from The Country Guide, price \$1.00.

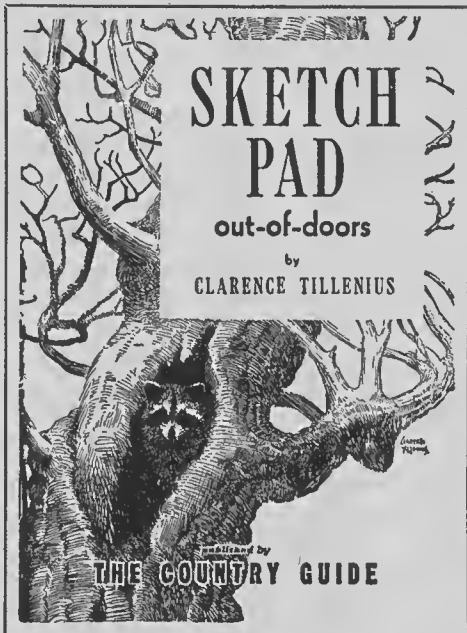
The series was started with the thought that the articles on learning to sketch and paint would be directed, as the author puts it in the Foreword, to "those young minds—here and there on prairie ranch, country village or backwoods homestead you find them—boys and girls who feel deeply the beauty of their surroundings and yearn to interpret, to draw them; to make visible for others through their drawings, the wonder and the beauty of the world about them . . . For them and for those older people who have not forgotten the dreams and yearnings of youth, this book is written."

Clarence Tilenius grew up as a country lad, in what many would consider an unlikely spot to find the picturesque and beautiful—in the inter-lake area, on the flat land in Manitoba. He early showed a desire and skill in drawing and persisted in youth and adult years to work and



study at his favorite subject. He had instruction under competent teachers and soon recognized in himself an overpowering ambition to become an animal painter—the best in Canada. He has won recognition and success in his chosen field: He has been commissioned by a leading life insurance company, to produce a series of paintings depicting wild animals of Canada, which it is intended will be used first as calendars, later for display and educational uses across Canada.

Usually the aspiring writer or artist is told to write or draw things with which he is familiar in the world about him, its people and their background. Yet textbook sample sketches and other art resource material are usually prepared by expert artists, who live in cities or countries other than Canada. There are few art teachers or "aids" for the rural school teacher or the talented student to guide them in



selection of subject, to recognize native picturesque features and beauties in a Canadian country setting.

Given the desire to sketch, the insight to select the unique and distinctive, the beginner has to learn how to begin, what materials to work with and how to master form and composition. Clarence Tilenius would be the last to lay claim to the title of "teacher of art." He has had to refuse many requests to teach others. He has had many invitations to give talks on the subject and to hold displays of his work, which he has declined to accept, as these activities consume precious time and energy which he must, if he is to make a living at his work, spend at his easel or on research.

On the few occasions, where he has yielded to persuasion, both he and his sponsors have been amazed at the interest shown in his talk and his pictures by young people and adults.

The author of Sketch Pad comments concerning it: "It is not intended as a textbook on drawing, a book to teach people how to draw . . . You are simply invited to accompany an artist as he wanders about the country, gathering material."

When Clarence Tilenius writes: "I am hoping that these jaunts will give you experience in really observing many things which you see from day to day," he is revealing himself as a helpful and wise companion. He is sharing with you, a quality that lies behind the strength of his own work which holds appeal for others—which for the artist is success. Behind him lie many hours, days, weeks, months and years of study, observation and work. He is a naturalist of authority, a friend of other naturalists, a reader of the works of noted naturalists, a keen field man, whether it be on a sketching or hunting trip. His hunting companions say that it is almost impossible to keep up with his swift pace through snowy woods. But let him sight something of interest to the artist—and Clarence is "lost" in time and to his fellows.

Not all those who do expert work can explain the "how" and the "why" of their technique and procedure to others. But it is good for the artist to put such things into words easy for others to understand. Clarence Tilenius has done just that for us in his Sketch Pad.—A.J.R. V

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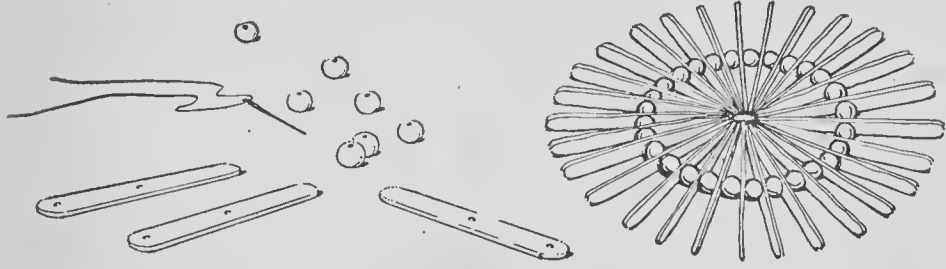
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# Country Boy and Girl



**H**AVE you saved wooden popsicle sticks and then wondered what to do with them? You could make this unusual sunburst mat as a gift for mother or a friend. You will need 29 popsicle sticks, 29 wooden beads, some hard thin string and a large blunt needle or darning needle.

With a twist drill or by using a red hot wire or by carefully driving a small finishing nail, make two holes in one stick. The first hole should be one-quarter inch from the end of the stick and the second hole two and one-quarter inches from the same end of the stick. (Be very careful—the sticks crack easily.) Now use this drilled stick as a pattern to mark the holes in all the other sticks, then make the holes.

When all the sticks have the required two holes, you are ready to begin threading. With the darning needle draw the string through the end hole of each of the 29 sticks. Now tighten the string as firmly as possible and tie with a good strong knot. Take a second piece of string, make a large loose knot at the end of it and start to string first a bead, then a stick through the second hole. Alternate beads and sticks as you see in the diagram until you have used 29 of each to form a circular design. Tighten string so that the mat lies flat and knot securely.

Two or three of these sunburst mats grouped together make an interesting wall decoration or one a useful teapot stand.

*Anne Sankey*

## Starry Shoes

by Mary Grannan

**I**F there was one thing that Annie Pink liked to do, it was pretend. One day she pretended that she was a princess, and she made a golden crown from dandelions, and went to call on her friend Miss Lavender, at the end of the lane. Miss Lavender was a pretty little old lady, with white hair and twinkling eyes, and she knew how to pretend, too. When Princess Annie knocked at her door that morning, Miss Lavender knew straight away that she was a princess. Miss Lavender bowed low and said, "Enter, your Royal Highness, would you do me the honor of sharing my lemonade and cookies?"

"I shall do you the honor," said Princess Annie, sweeping into the room with royal grace. And then they both laughed, because Annie Pink and Miss Lavender understood one another.

But one morning, a Wednesday it was, Annie took Miss Lavender a real problem. The little girl burst into the little white house at the end of the lane and said, "Miss Lavender, I have to go to the moon."

"To the moon!" gasped Miss Lavender, all aflutter, "but Annie, how can you possibly go to the moon, and why?"

"I don't know how I can go," said Annie, and seriously, "but I have to go. I thought you could tell me how. And as to the 'Why,' it's like this, Miss Lavender. The man in the moon is crying."

"Crying?" repeated Miss Lavender.

"Yes, crying," said Annie. "I was standing on my back porch a little while ago, and a moon-tear fell on my hand."

Miss Lavender laughed. She had never heard tell of such a thing before. In fact, Miss Lavender had never thought of the man in the moon being able to cry, so she said, "Annie, I

think you must be mistaken. Surely it was a raindrop that fell."

Annie shook her head. "It was not a raindrop, and I'll tell you why, Miss Lavender. The sun was shining."

"But it rained in the night, Annie," persisted the little old lady. "It may have been a raindrop that was resting among the branches of the maple tree in your back yard."

Annie shook her head again. "No," she said. "It was not a raindrop. It was a silver tear, and you know, Miss Lavender, that the moon is silver!"

Of course Miss Lavender had to admit that. It was she who had told Annie Pink that the moon was silver. She walked up and down over the rose-colored rug in her living room. Annie could tell that she was trying to puzzle out some way to solve the mystery of the moon man's tears. She had faith in Miss Lavender. The little lady snapped her fingers suddenly. "I know now what you must do, Annie," she said. "You must go to the moon."

Annie laughed. "But that's what I told you when I came in, Miss Lavender. I want to know how I can get there. There must be a reason for the moon man's tears, and I want to help him. Do you know how I can get up there to find out what is the matter?"

Miss Lavender nodded. "I think I do know the way, but you can't go until tomorrow."

Annie's face fell. Annie didn't like waiting. "But why can't I go until tomorrow, Miss Lavender?" she asked.

"There are two good reasons, Annie. First, you must learn the magic words, and second, you must have stars in your shoes. When you say the magic words tonight, the stars will fall and fill your shoes. Once there are stars in your shoes you can walk through the sky. The shoes must be left under a honeysuckle vine."

"But I have no honeysuckle vine," said Annie.

"I have," said Miss Lavender, pointing toward the vine that crept over

the lattice beyond her front door. "Leave a pair of your shoes under it tonight, and as true as my name is Miss Lavender, you'll find stars in them in the morning."

Miss Lavender wrote the magic words on a piece of paper, and Annie learned them. That evening, just before the sun went down, she put her white shoes under the honeysuckle, and looking toward the sky, said:

*"Little stars that twinkle bright,  
Fill my little shoes tonight.  
I want to see the moon so high  
I want to walk up to the sky.  
Little stars that twinkle bright,  
Please fill my little shoes tonight."*

Annie went to bed, knowing that in the morning she would find out why the silver tear had fallen on her hand on the back porch. Bright and early and just after breakfast, Annie Pink ran down the lane to the honeysuckle vine. Her shoes were brimming full of stars. Annie laughed. The stars were gold and silver and red and blue, and exactly like the stars one used on Christmas parcels. But Annie didn't care. They were magic. She stepped into her white shoes and she felt herself being lifted from the ground, and then she stepped out and walked up and up through the air, and over the tree tops and the church steeples and on and on to the moon. There were still tears in the moon man's eyes. "What is the matter, Mr.

Moon?" Annie asked. "I caught one of your tears yesterday, and I knew you were crying."

"I'm not really crying, Annie," the moon man said, "there's a star in my eye, and I've no hands with which to pluck it out. Will you please take the stars out of my eye?"

Annie walked over to the big round face of the moon, and she saw the tiniest little star in his eye. She took the corner of her clean white handkerchief, and plucked out the star and tossed it away. It fell into the Milky Way, and it stayed there. The moon thanked Annie for her kindness. "It's really Miss Lavender that you should thank, Mr. Moon," the little girl said. "But I'll tell her that you're very grateful to her."

"Do that," said the Moon Man.

Annie went back to earth again, and ran to her little white-haired friend in the little white cottage. "He wasn't crying after all," she said. "He had a star in his eye, and I plucked it out and threw it into the Milky Way. I'm glad I went up there, because a speck in the eye, even if it is a star, is a very uncomfortable thing."

Miss Lavender agreed, and Annie Pink went dancing away to think up another game of pretending. "Perhaps," she said to herself, as she went down the street, "perhaps tomorrow I'll be a robin or a bluebird, or even a golden butterfly." v

## Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 55 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



**W**HEN a half-finished canvas is sudden'y whirled from your easel to land face down in the dusty grass a dozen feet away, you will not likely have many pleasant thoughts about the wind. No one can deny that a high wind is an aggravation when sketching outdoors. If using a sketchbook, the wind flips the pages just as you are about to make a stroke. If painting, either the easel blows down, the canvas blows off, or sand blows into your paint box.

These, however, are no more than normal drawbacks to painting outdoors and one soon finds ways to cope with them. A cord with a weight to hold down the easel; clips to hold the canvas; setting the paint box on the windward side. More important—and more difficult—are the problems encountered when you attempt to paint or draw the effect of wind on the landscape.

A gentle breeze will do little more than stir the leaves, perhaps turning

them so the silvery undersides show. As the strength of the wind increases, the branches wave back and forth, waves of undulating shadow pass over the grass, and the clouds in the sky will show by their massing and movement the driving power of the wind.

The accompanying sketch, a clump of trees in a high wind (made with fountain pen), was an attempt to catch the action and appearance of massed foliage bent over by the wind. This cannot be done by using a rigid outline. The lashing to and fro of the branches is hard to follow, and the lines used must follow the flow of air and suggest this movement.

Notice that everything is affected by the wind. The grass bends, the trees bend, and the whole aim is to capture this suggestion of blowing. Notice, though, that the poplars to the left, being sheltered, are not being bent nearly as much as the others in the open. v

# This Farm Means Business

Continued from page 9

"But look at it this way," he says. "First class land, which, here, has some loams and sand to improve drainage, will be loose and friable, ready to work earlier in the spring than heavy clay, and easier to work, too. Since it has good drainage, it won't delay us as long after a rain, so we can get along with less labor and machinery." Thus, except for his pasture farms, which are away from the home place, he has stayed with the best farm land. His yardstick of efficiency is not reduced manpower, but rather, higher dollar returns per acre. That makes good land essential.

A stickler for detail, waste is as foreign to his thrifty mind as a late morning in bed. Not a speck of hay is wasted when feeding the cattle. His men pick up every wisp that falls to the ground, not because the wisp is worth the effort, he admits, but because the habit of waste could soon eliminate their profit. "It is not hard to waste 15 or 20 per cent of the feed through carelessness," he insists. He feeds \$45,000 worth of feed a year. Twenty per cent of that would be a very worthwhile \$9,000.

Although he expects the best from his men, he gives them the incentive of a profit-sharing scheme. The farm usually distributes several thousand dollars to them at the year's end.

Since his pasture farms are as far as 26 miles away from the home farm, they present a peculiar problem. That best-of-all plants, alfalfa, can't be used, because he can't keep a close eye on the cattle. To replace it, he has worked with the newcomer, birds-foot trefoil; and says that when it is grown with bluegrass, it surpasses any mixture in the pounds of beef per acre it can yield under his conditions.

He seeded another 90 acres to it last spring, which will stay down for five to ten years. Then he will have to break it up, seed to wheat for a year or two, and lime and fertilize it. This pasture, he has observed, begins slowly, but it withstands any abuse of tramping and overgrazing, and doesn't require summer clipping and other care that goes with some higher yielding grasses.

CASH crop land at home is never grazed by the herd, but hay is grown in the rotation there, and fitted into every cash crop field at least every five years. The seed mixture on his 125 acres of hay might consist of five pounds of orchard, five of alfalfa, two of red clover and a touch of ladino. The first cut is ensiled, while the next three cuts are baled as dry hay.

Here he ties in another trick of his own. He always plows sod in the spring rather than the fall, so twice as much of the land will be protected from erosion during the winter.

Crop acreages can vary from year to year, but in 1955, they ran like this: oats—100 acres; wheat—120; corn—155; canning vegetables—65 (including red beets—44, carrots—14, beans—4, cucumbers—3); meadow for grass silage and hay—120; sugar beets—61; soybeans—6; pasture—360; woodlot—60.

Each crop is carefully grown to give maximum yields. For instance, in 1955 the 61 acres of sugar beets yielded 22.6 tons to the acre. "They yielded well," says Mr. Kerr, "because four years ago, we were fertilizing that field with beets in mind." Phosphate and potash were applied to the land which was being seeded down then. When the corn or vegetable crop preceding the beets was being seeded, further fertilizer was applied according to soil tests, to balance its fertility. With the land in good shape, less fertilizer was required during the sugar beet crop year.

Hogs are fed by an ingenious system. He always feeds his own oats in the quantities recommended in standard swine rations. But he juggles the quantities of heavy grains like corn or barley, according to market prices. Usually he puts 50 per cent corn, or 40 per cent barley and ten per cent wheat, in the mix. Last year, he reduced the corn, but this year, with corn prices down, he replaced most of the western barley with corn.

To safeguard his feeding operation, he has speculated on the grain market, buying futures. It surprised him, when, almost invariably, prices rose and he regularly made a cash profit on his grain futures before summer.

He self-feeds the hogs, but since he uses large quantities of corn which

To say that a man is vain means merely that he is pleased with the effect he produces on other people. A conceited man is satisfied with the effect he produces on himself.—Sir Max Beerbohm.

would tend to overfatten them, he practises restricted feeding to retain good grades. He may split a group of hogs when they weigh about 140 pounds, into the slim group and those tending to overfatness. Then, he feeds them enough each day to last anywhere from seven to 14 hours, depending on how fat the pigs are becoming. Thus, he can retard their gains, and slim them out that way, rather than alter the ration. The system works well enough to give him about 70 per cent A Grade carcasses.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Kerr doesn't cost-account every farm operation to see if it is paying, whenever he suspects that something isn't profitable, he applies his check on costs. For instance, he once kept three cows to provide the farm families with milk. When he began to suspect that it would be cheaper to buy the milk, he began to take figures on the 15th and 30th of each month, marking down the hours required to look after the cows. After a few months, he calculated results and couldn't believe the story they told. So he carried on with another check before finally admitting that figures don't lie, and that milking the cows was costing too much. He has been buying milk ever since.

And that is really the story of how this farm was built—by long-term planning, by changing with the times, and by making every acre produce the maximum of dollar return. Kerr Farms have suffered from the farm price squeeze, just like most farms during the past few years, but there is no lack of confidence in the future of farming, as seen through Lawrence Kerr's own crystal ball.

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- Where the total tax payable is \$22.50 or less, the full amount must be paid by November 30, 1956.
- If the tax payable is more than \$22.50 that amount is due by November 30, 1956, and the balance by May 31, 1957.

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## Creep Feeding Is Simple and Profitable

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[Guide photo

*This creep feeder for calves at the University of Saskatchewan is simple in design. The cow tries to reach the feed and shows calf where it is.*

“CREEP feeding” is a phrase frequently heard in the language of livestock farming. The method is well known, but its purpose may not be quite so obvious. It means giving extra feed to young suckling animals, and placing the feed where the dam cannot reach it. Creep feeding is necessary, for example, when the dam is not supplying enough milk, a not uncommon condition when calves are about four weeks old, or when a ewe has to feed twin lambs.

Dr. J. M. Bell and his associates at the University of Saskatchewan have made a study of creep feeding, and have listed a number of situations in which it can help with calf raising. It often happens that beef cows, especially younger cows, do not produce enough milk to grow calves at a reasonable rate. Lightweight cows may not wean out calves as heavy as they would if they were at peak weight themselves. Creep feeding helps, too, when pastures dry up and there is a drop in milk flow. Also, newly weaned calves are often restless, refuse feed, and become susceptible to disease. They are more likely to accept weaning, if they are already accustomed to creep feeding.

THE University of Arkansas has published figures showing the effect of milk yields of beef cows on the weaning weight of calves. At less than 6.5 pounds of milk per day, the weight of calves at eight months was 354 pounds. Given 6.5 to 12.9 pounds of milk, weaning weight increased to 405 pounds, but 13 pounds of milk and over brought weaning weights up to 475 pounds.

Creep feeding of lambs can help them to reach market weight sooner. Other uses, based on tests, are in ensuring adequate growth of twins, increasing the possibility of breeding ewe lambs, or of using ram lambs for breeding, and of increasing milk, wool, birth weight and weaning weight in following seasons.

Creep feeding of lambs has given satisfactory results at the University of Saskatchewan this year. It has increased birth weights an average of

one pound, rate of gain by 35 per cent, weaning weight at 140 days by 20 pounds, and profits averaging 74 cents higher, after deducting feed cost.

A creep feeder can be made by fencing an area with slats, allowing calves, or lambs, to pass underneath, or between, the slats. Calves need openings of 16 to 18 inches, and lambs 7 to 9 inches. Usually the mother will try to get to the feed and fail. The young animals will then try, discover the extra source of feed, and will take it if they need it.

## Cashing in on Blueberries

*Continued from page 10*

In case any prospective growers lose heart at the expense involved, John Ausring reports that they've had no great success with the electrically heated beds. Most growers find that their cuttings do quite well without any special assistance of this sort. As for caring for the plants after they've become established, it's best to cultivate regularly when the bushes are young, but once they've matured, all that is needed is to run a mower down between the rows to keep the weeds in check.

THE biggest chore (and expense) confronting the blueberry grower is the picking. Whether the farm be large or small, this is strictly a hand job, and will probably remain that way for some time. There's not much hope of machine picking with present varieties, because the berries don't all ripen at once. Blue Boy Farm is no exception to this: they've employed up to 150 pickers in one season, mostly high school girls and married women. The only mechanical aid used in the harvest is a cleaning machine, which sorts out the leaves and dirt before the berries are crated. Picking generally starts around the first or second week of July, but in 1955 it didn't start until August 10. However, the weatherman made up for the late season with a sunny fall, so that picking

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continued for ten solid weeks, finishing about October 23.

Although the high quality of Blue Boy berries would ensure the partners of a ready market, Dave Turner decided to investigate blueberry co-operatives in New Jersey State with an eye to helping organize the B.C. industry on a long-term basis. In 1953, Blue Boy joined with growers on Lulu Island (in the Fraser River Delta) to form a producers' co-operative. Most of the crops are now handled by the organization under the "Lulabelle" brand, although each member is allowed to sell up to five crates to any one person in what they call under-the-bridge deals. In the case of Blue Boy Farm, privately sold berries bear the original Blue Boy label.

"We have 132 in the Co-op now," John Austring told The Country Guide proudly, "representing over 90 per cent of the growers. On the whole, I'd say we've done better, marketing under the organization, than if we'd sold our berries privately."

**M**OST of the B.C. blueberry crop goes to frozen food plants in the Fraser Valley; and the biggest market for fresh berries is generally found in the prairie provinces. In 1954, the Co-op handled 200 tons of the fruit, and of this, Blue Boy Farm contributed about 40 tons. But 1954 was a bad year to judge the farm's production. That January a heavy snowfall broke many of the laterals, then, in the middle of May, a frost killed a lot of berries just as they were forming.

"It's hard to say what would be an average crop for us now," Austring said, "we haven't been in full production long enough to find out."

Since their first three-acre planting in 1947, the two partners have increased production from the 700 pounds gathered that year to a record 70 tons taken off in 1953. A former record that is—last year, which had all the makings of a bad season at the start, they were able to harvest 75 tons because of the long, favorable picking period. Under ideal conditions it could be 90 or 100 tons. That's a long way from that day in the Peat Company office, when, in the words of Dave Turner, "John caught the fire of enthusiasm for blueberry growing and has continued in a raging blaze ever since."

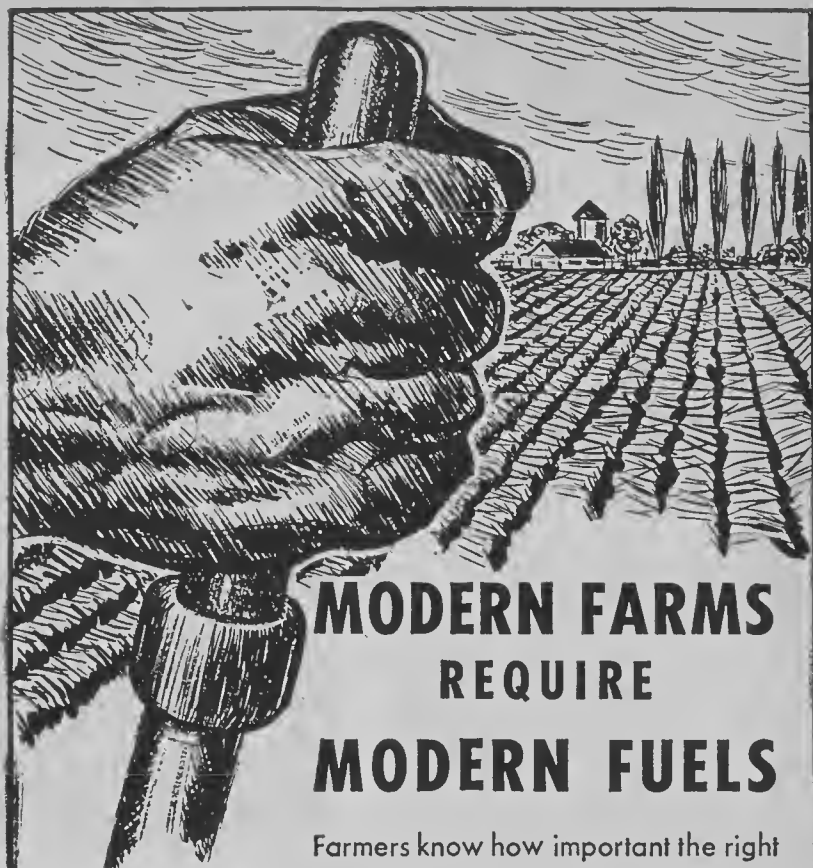
## This Community Built for Fun

*Continued from page 13*

ship, skating, building, caretaking, draw, bonspiel, concession and buying, as well as many others to look after incidental, unforeseen jobs.

The district now has a live community center used and enjoyed by at least 100 men and women and innumerable children. The women have a separate club and curl two days a week. Then there was another innovation—a bonspiel for the older children sponsored by the two adult clubs.

A community center such as this one is something which can be attained by any district with a few enthusiastic leaders, a spirit of co-operation among its people, and a desire to make something worthwhile out of life on the farm.

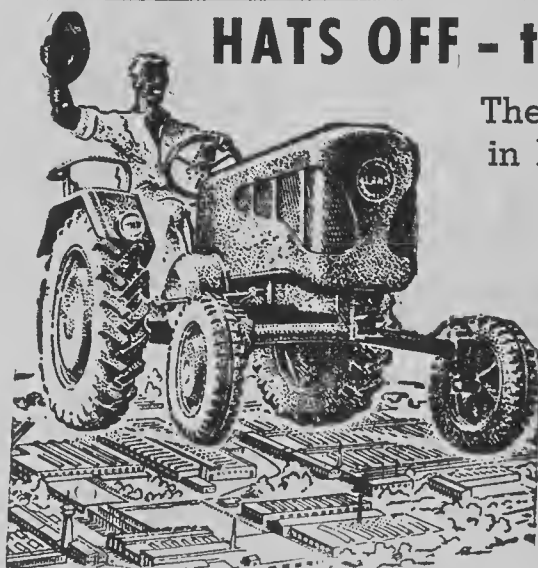


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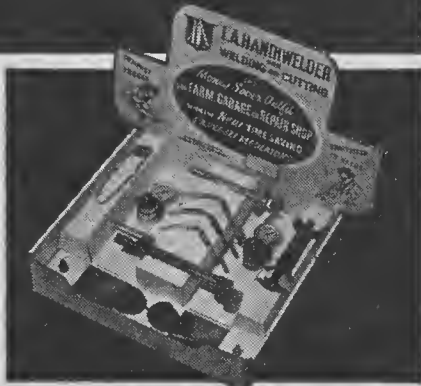


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## Weigh Scales For Beef Selection

Here is performance testing of beef cattle in practical operation, where lower costs of production are the object



[Guide photo

These good-looking Angus yearlings have to be good or they will be a discredit to their families and the Red Triangle Beef Club may discard them.

ON December 8, 1955, John Wilson's entire crop of 61 pure Aberdeen-Angus calves crossed over the weigh scales, one at a time, as they came off pasture to be weaned. Again on May 12, 1956, as they finished in the feedlot, they were weighed. Anywhere from 195 to 350 pounds heavier, they were ready for market.

And for the first time, this young farmer who cash crops and grazes some of Ontario's richest farm land at Charing Cross, in Kent County, had permanent records of what each cow and calf had done for him that year. The records proved to be a revelation. They showed him exactly which cows had been working hard during the year, and which had been slacking.

Actually, Mr. Wilson is one of eight breeders who tested, altogether, 189 calves last winter, in the Red Triangle Beef Club's 500-pound calf project. The project aims at a weaning weight of 500 pounds on every calf, at 210 days, and means that 12 members weigh another 250 calves this year.

Like John Wilson, others are seeing that the project opens a whole new field of opportunity to them, a chance to select heifers for their herds that have proved their ability to turn grass and grain into beef at lower cost.

Here is how the plan worked last year. At weaning time, when the calves were first weighed under supervision of agricultural representative Ken Lantz, they were graded for type as well. When they came out of the feedlot and were weighed again, the value of type score became apparent. Some of the best looking calves did well in the feedlot. Others, of good type, made poor gains. Some calves that looked plain at weaning time, made spectacular gains over winter. Here was proof that type alone is not sufficient as a yardstick with which to value future breeding stock.

THE way Mr. Wilson and other Red Triangle breeders see it, the time is ripe for beef-testing work in Canada. Trials in the United States have shown that final weight of beef animals is 84 per cent heritable, that

efficiency of gain is closely linked to it, and that there is no high correlation between type, as judged in the show-ring, and efficiency of gain.

Ken Lantz, who has worked hard to get the idea under way, says that Kent County is the ideal place to develop it. He claims the County has a higher percentage of purebred cattle than any in the province. It was here that the Red Triangle idea got started, through which the breeders concentrated on developing fast-maturing cattle that would yield high-quality carcasses. Now, while the 500-Pound Beef Club sponsored by the Red Triangle Club, takes in herds from other areas as well, it is a progressive step bound to improve cattle wherever herd owners decide to use it.

## Trials with Rooting Hormones

by PERCY H. WRIGHT

A GOOD many years have passed since the discovery of the rooting hormones and that brings up the question of how well the ordinary gardener is making use of them. One especially, Auxan, which consists of a proportion of the hormone in mixture with a powder, is readily available. It is used freely in commercial establishments, but does it give results for the average person?

I have made two attempts to root greenwood cuttings in quantity. The first time I used no hormone, and placed a wide variety of cuttings of shrubby material—as many as possible for the experiment's sake—in a shaded bed of vermiculite. Vermiculite, sold in lumber yards under the name of zonite for insulation, is a mica-flake preparation, and has the advantage of retaining moisture, as well as being well aerated, a rather unexpected combination of good features. It is very popular for rooting greenwood cuttings in.

In my first trial, the cuttings were put down about July 10, and kept themselves in good condition till about September 10, at which date I



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at the 1955 Jamboree had a chance to see the great dams and smelters that make Canada a world supplier of aluminum.

But some did see a Canadian use of the light metal: outdoor cooking with aluminum foil. One Canadian troop showed how they used this handy material for doing potatoes, steaks and other foods over the campfire; how they kept food fresh in summer heat by protecting it with aluminum. If this missionary work carries the idea back to distant lands, Canada may have to turn out still more aluminum foil—even though last year her output, if laid in a 12-inch strip, would reach 382,000 miles.

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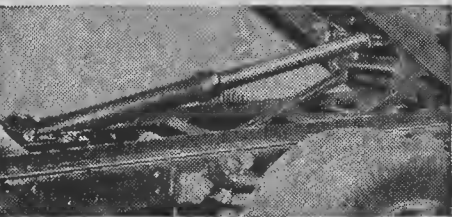
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took them all out of the vermiculite. Results were disappointing. Only Hansa rose and Prestoniae lilacs had produced a few callouses, and none had made any roots. Lythrum was tried at the same time, and made almost a 100 per cent response, rooting in something less than six weeks.

**T**HE second experiment was in 1955, and this time I tried fewer kinds, and treated them with Auxan. Not having as much faith in the efficacy of the hormone as I should have had, I did not shake off most of the adhering powder, as the instructions recommend. That this was a great mistake was discernible within a few days, when the leaves began to turn yellow and the cuttings started to show general signs of distress. The greatest disappointment was with the lythrum, which had succeeded so admirably the year before. Roots were produced alright, and in quick order, but the stem would rot also. Geraniums responded wonderfully, making roots within a week. Most of the other material either merely lingered on, or rotted, instead of rooting.

Were there any successes? Yes, there were four or five Hansa roses that did succeed in rooting and in staying in good condition. Also one of my own varieties of rose, a Multiflora hybrid, gave a 100 per cent catch. For this one, at least, I have solved my problem of propagation forever. V

## Dairy Costs Can be Reduced

**O**NTARIO dairy farmers are discovering fast how to increase production from their cows. Dairy Herd Improvement Associations provide ample proof of this. In 1950, the first year of the program, production per cow averaged 7,650 pounds of milk. Since then it has shot up until 25,830 cows averaged 8,844 pounds in 1955.

The D.H.I.A. report just published makes a detailed study of why some dairy farmers make money, and some lose it. Here are a few facts, brought to light through this study.

When milk production per cow averaged 6,063 pounds, the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk was \$3.92. When production averaged 10,405 pounds, the cost was cut to \$3.22.

Feeding too much grain increases costs. When 2,544 pounds of grain were fed, milk cost was \$3.65 per cwt., but when only 700 pounds were fed, milk cost was down to \$3.35. However, even greater economy was noticed, when grain consumption was slightly higher, at 1,210 pounds. Then the cost was \$3.26.

Labor is a big cost. When it is paid for less than 86 hours per cow, cost was \$3.10 per 100 pounds of milk. But when it got up to 126 hours or more, costs were up to \$3.97.

Bigger herds meant lower costs too. Herds averaging 12 cows had costs of \$3.87, while for those averaging 30 cows costs were only \$3.21 per 100 pounds.

D.H.I.A. figures also showed that costly or extravagant buildings upped costs considerably. This proved that as much of the investment as possible should be in cows, as long as they are comfortably housed. V



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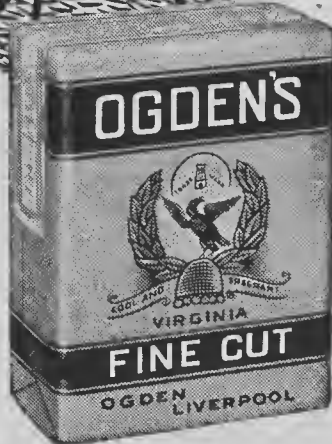
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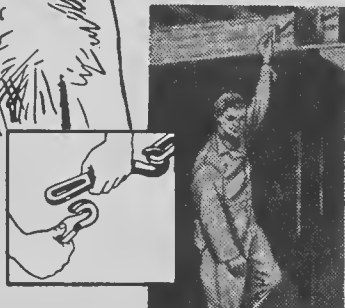
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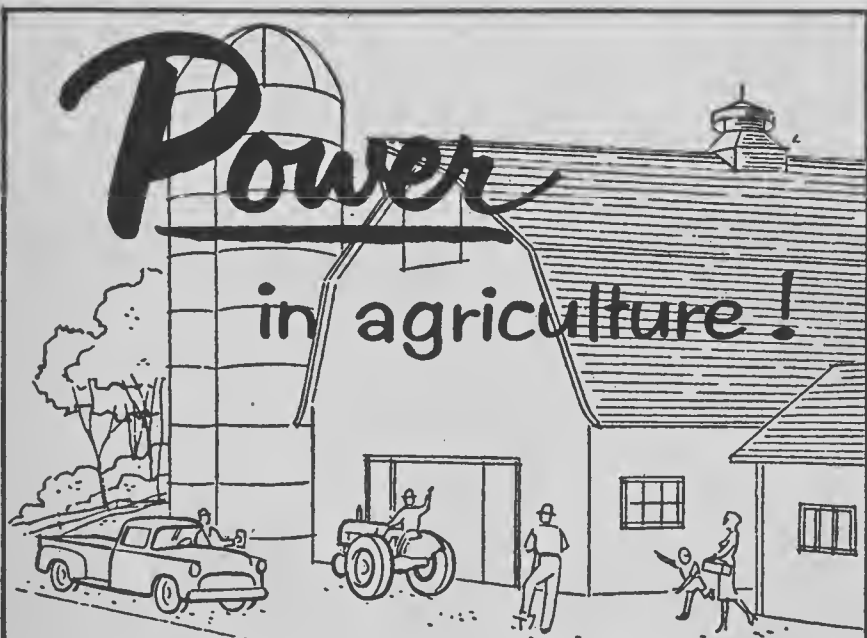
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## **Science And the Farm**

*Everything from chicken flavor to black flies, and from corncobs as feed, to prairie dogs for food*

Mosquitoes and black flies have always been sufficiently active to more than satisfy human beings. Now, it appears, entomologists have made some of them radioactive, which sounds bad. However, what the entomologists are really doing is tagging some of these insects as well as others, such as wireworms and grasshoppers, along with some white pine weevils, to get more information about the life histories of these troublesome insects. Radioactive isotopes from atomic energy plants are used to tag the insects at some stage in their life history, where they can be observed and followed, with the use of a Geiger counter. The entomologist can then follow the movement of wireworms several inches down in the soil, and note any change in direction accurately, within a quarter-of-an-inch of the actual path of the wireworm as much as five inches below the surface. Also caught and tagged in the neighborhood of a pond were 500,000 adult mosquitoes. After being irradiated, they were released and a few were found as far as seven miles away, though the majority remained within an eighth of a mile. The larva of black flies released in a flowing stream attached themselves to objects in the water, such as rocks and leaves, but some were detected as far as 520 yards downstream.

Tests of chicken flavor by a taste panel of eight judges in the U.S.D.A., found that broth made from meat alone had a higher flavor score than from bones, fat, skin, or a combination of these. Fat had the lowest score, but it did contribute to chicken aroma in the broth. It was found that the flavor could be extracted from the chicken meat, with cold water, by covering with water and later squeezing the water from the meat. Without this extract, the broth had little flavor, but the flavor returned when the extract was added.

Corncobs may eventually be an important cattle feed. They are being fed today to cattle, but must be accompanied by supplements, to make such feeding profitable. Nevertheless, present-day corncobs are said to contain more pentoan, a substance some-

what akin to sugar, but containing one atom of carbon less per unit of the substance. Sugar is a sweet carbohydrate, and carbohydrates, which include gums, starches, sugars and cellulose are used in the body of humans and animals as a source of energy, generally secured from green plants. It is believed that if the chemical structure of pentoan can be rearranged to make it into pentose sugar, the corncobs would have greater feeding and fattening value. Even today, however, corncobs have more pentoan and less of the woody liquid than they did years ago, owing to the development of new varieties.

Ultrasonic waves are reported to prevent the crystallization of honey, which is the first step in its deterioration. Stored from one to four weeks at from 40 degrees below zero F., to 102 degrees F., honey so treated showed no signs of crystallizing. It is also said that ultrasonic treatment improves the taste of honey, giving it a slightly tart flavor.

Possible future food shortage throughout the world may be overcome by using prairie dogs which the Navajo Indians consider a delicacy. A former president of the University of Arizona, Dr. Homer L. Shantz, told a meeting in New Mexico on the subject of arid lands, that modern man might well add the prairie dog to his squirrels and rabbits as a source of food. It has admirably adapted itself to life in desert areas, but it is not known whether it can use a ton of grass to as good advantage as a cow or sheep, although rodents generally are probably the greatest consumers of plant materials. The suggestion arose out of a consideration of arid land development and the problems and possibilities of these regions.

Corn contains an unknown factor, which seems to cause a particular strain to regularly produce either one or two ears. If the point at which one ear is beginning to develop is blocked off, the stalk produces an ear at another point. Dr. Ernest B. Earley of the University of Illinois is making a study aimed at determining how corn can be made to produce more than one or two ears per stalk.

## **Farm Comment**



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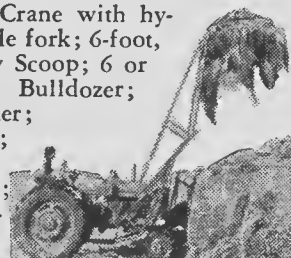
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# BRIER

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## How Important Is Dwarfism?

Continued from page 11

the remaining half will be carriers, and appear normal.

The basic breeding problem, therefore, is to determine which among the normal appearing animals are carriers of dwarfism, and which are free of this taint. All carriers are equally able to transmit dwarfism. But it is possible, according to Dr. Jay L. Lush, of Iowa State College, for a carrier bull to have been used on a herd of normal cows, and the fact that about half of his offspring are carriers never be detected. This could happen if the next bull used were not a carrier. His purity for normal size would continue to mask the dwarfism carried by the daughters of the first bull. The breeder, therefore, might never know that any of his animals were carriers.

How can carriers be recognized? No one knows for certain. A statement by Dr. Lush and L. N. Hazel, also of Iowa State College, says: "If we could learn how to recognize the carriers by their appearance, that would be much the easiest and surest way to get rid of dwarfism. Several plausible clues, such as bulginess of the forehead, X-ray pictures, blood tests, hormone activity, and measurements of the head, body, legs and tail are being tested experimentally. Some of these seem promising... We think that no combination of them has yet been demonstrated to be accurate enough to be recommended for general use, although some workers think that bulginess of the forehead, as measured by a 'profilometer,' is accurate enough for that." These scientists also accentuate the problem by saying: "Some indirect evidence hints strongly that breeders generally prefer Nn animals (carriers) over a NN animal (pure for normal size), especially when selecting bulls, but we have not yet learned what thing or things in the appearance of the Nn animals cause this preference."

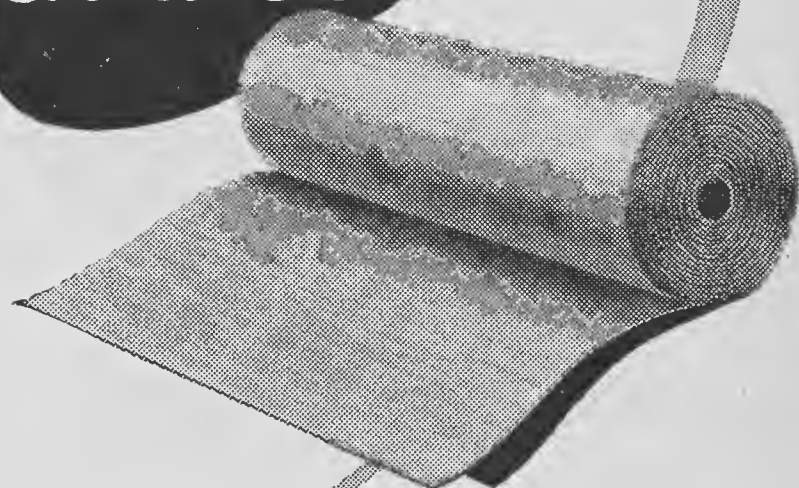
What can the commercial cattle producer do? Not very much in all probability, except to avoid, as far as he can, bringing a carrier bull into his herd. Dr. M. L. Buchanan, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, at the North Dakota State College of Agriculture, felt that the problem is probably not so important to the commercial producer if he can keep his loss down to about four per cent, or less. "There is always a danger, however, of the loss becoming ten per cent, and having to clean out," he said. No one can afford to be careless, but cleaning up the dwarf cattle situation is primarily a problem for the purebred breeder.

What can the purebred breeder do? First, through his breed association, he can encourage our institutions to actively continue the search for some method of recognizing carrier animals. He may be able to make substantial progress by careful examinations of the pedigrees of all his animals. For example, certain families, especially in Herefords, are believed to be practically, if not entirely, free from dwarfism. Authorities at Iowa State College agree that this is possible, but say also that the gene for dwarfism may still

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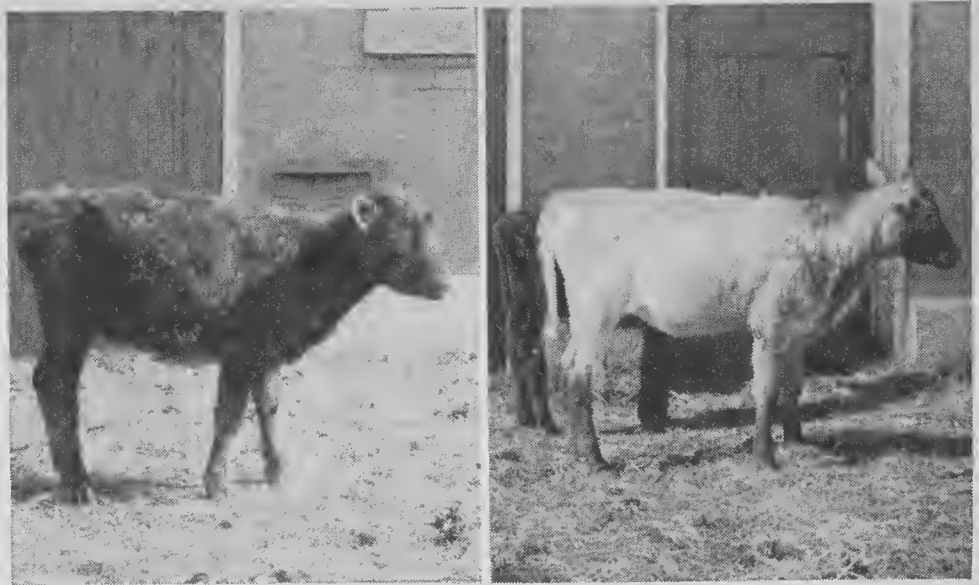
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Left, seven-month-old and, right, five-month-old Shorthorn calf at the University of Manitoba. These suggest a different gene for dwarfism in Shorthorn cattle.

be in such a family, though in such a small number of animals that it has not shown up as yet. All close relatives of dwarfs can be discarded, but, except in the case of parents of dwarfs, which should be eliminated, brothers and sisters of dwarfs can be culled somewhat less severely, and, where a close decision must be made, the verdict should be somewhat against an animal whose parents had dwarf brothers or sisters. Relationships more remote than these are not cause for much worry.

Progeny testing is a means of cleaning up a herd, provided sufficient progeny of a bull or cow can be tested to eliminate the element of chance. Messrs. Lush and Hazel say: "The probability of a carrier bull never revealing his true nature in even one of the matings becomes smaller and smaller the more calves he sires out of carrier cows." The possible methods of testing by means of the progeny test are several, but most are not very practicable for smaller herds. Cows never produce enough calves to be systematically progeny tested, and not many breeders would be prepared either, to progeny-test bulls by mating them to their own daughters. Progeny testing actually is difficult for most breeders, because while one dwarf calf will convict a bull, he must produce ten or more normal calves from carrier cows before the breeder can be reasonably sure that the bull himself is not a carrier.

Why has dwarfism appeared only in comparatively recent years? The suspicion is that the show-ring preference for a low, thick-set, compact, dish-faced animal which began to be noticeable after 1920, is not without significance. American research workers have tried to find out from livestock judges what they have been going for in the show-ring, since about 1930, that they didn't go for before. But no clear answer has been forthcoming.

A search of the pedigrees of 300 dwarf animals didn't show dwarfism beyond the grandparents. It seemed clear that dwarfism is not a family characteristic, because, if so, it would show up on both sides of the dwarf pedigree.

The X-ray offers some hope. Of about 20 animals selected as carriers by the X-ray, only one later proved to be clean. Likewise, one animal called clean, proved to be a carrier. In any case, X-ray, if used, should be used before the calf is three weeks old, and preferably before two weeks. There

has been a suggestion that the bones that form the floor of the brain cavity of a beef animal may be a factor in indicating dwarfism. Two bones, the sphenoid and the occipital, normally come together when a Hereford bull is two or three years old. X-ray and autopsy checks on more than 200 animals at the University of California indicate that where the closure takes place at birth, or up to six months of age, the animal is a dwarf.

Dr. Buchanan and others believe that dwarfism is in some way associated with differences in the metabolism of the animal. That is to say, the operation of all, or part, of the chemical processes which take place in the body of a dwarf are abnormal. Certain sugars have been fed to both normal and dwarf animals, in doses sufficiently large to "shock" the metabolism of a normal animal. Normal animals recovered after several hours, but dwarf animals died. Similarly, insulin, for example, causes shock. At the Missouri Experiment Station, insulin has been injected into both normal and dwarf animals. Normally, the adrenal glands of the animal meet the shock by stepping up the production of white blood cells. The Missouri results are reported to indicate that the adrenal glands of dwarfs are inactive, and that the rate of increase of white blood cells is very slow, while the rate of increase in the bodies of

The destiny of mankind is not decided by material computation. When great causes are on the move in the world . . . we learn that we are spirits, not animals, and that something is going on in space and time, and beyond space and time, which, whether we like it or not, spells duty.—Winston Spencer Churchill.

carrier animals is in between that of dwarfs and normal animals. The method is still under test and is not yet recommended. Should it prove successful, it would provide a ready method of recognizing both dwarfs and carriers in individual herds.

Summing up the situation in a few words, Doctor Stringam of the University of Manitoba told The Country Guide:

"All cattle breeders, particularly of the beef breeds, need to be aware of the nature of dwarfism and similar hereditary abnormalities, if they are to avoid losses which will be a handicap to economical production. The key to this and most other breeding problems associated with economical production is a breeding program based on performance and progeny testing." V

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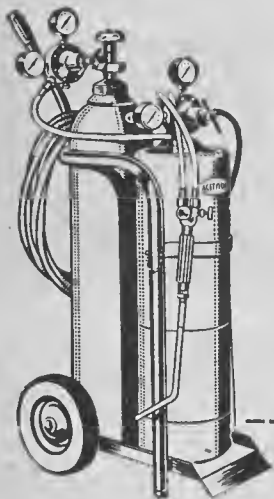
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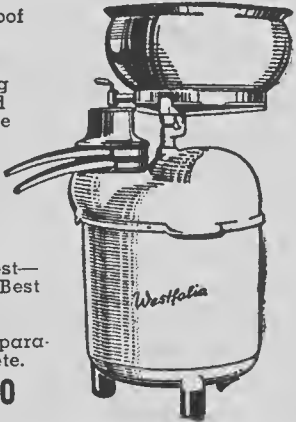
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**R**. H. COWAN, who farms 1,600 acres west of Rosetown, Saskatchewan, really believes in mechanization, and puts his beliefs into practice. It would be surprising if he didn't, for Bob is a 1939 graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, who majored in farm mechanics.

The Cowan farm operates with one permanent man (besides the owner) plus an extra hand at harvest time. Equipment includes two combines, two diskers, two tractors—in fact, two of about every machine needed to completely mechanize a grain farm, with the exception of a swather. One swather is owned jointly with a neighbor, who also contributes his labor and a truck at harvest time in exchange for the services of the Cowan combines.

"Speaking of combines," said Bob, "we got our first one back in 1928. It was our combines that kept costs down for us during the Thirties."

This would indicate, and rightly so, that grain production has been a part of his life for a long time. Bob's home and buildings are located on the original quarter-section homesteaded by his father in 1908. Although the elder Cowan kept some livestock years ago, their land has been geared to grain production—chiefly wheat. For the first time in Bob's memory, however, the farm has grown no wheat at all this season.

"I'd like to stay in wheat, because it's what I know best," he said, "and I'm tooled up for it. But, at the present rate of disappearance (four bushels per authorized acre at the Rosetown shipping point), I already have three years' supply."

Cowan began his bread wheat reduction plan last year by sowing 240 acres of flax, 110 acres of durum (Stewart), and 130 acres of barley. Most of his neighbors have done the same.

"It's a shame in a way," Bob said, "because this is real wheat country. There's a lot of rape being sown here now, but this isn't really a rape area. Come a dry year all of a sudden, and we'll be caught with it."

"Anyway," he smiled, "if the country keeps on having a wheat surplus, nobody can blame us. We're doing more than our share of cutting down."



Until this year, Bob Cowan's Rosetown farm had grown wheat year after year.

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VOL. LXXV WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER, 1956 No. 9

## What is Co-operation?

A PROBLEM of great concern to a large number of Canadian farm folk who have been closely identified with the co-operative movement in this country is now immediate. It is the probable effect on the co-operative movement of the present widespread interest in producer marketing boards.

The most recent figures as to the extent of the co-operative movement were summarized some time ago by the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, for the year ending July 31, 1954. For that year 1,266,000 members belonged to 2,590 co-operatives doing a total business amounting to \$1,015,100,000.

The growth of the co-operative movement in Canada roughly parallels the twentieth century; and the statistics for 1953 and 1954 indicate that co-operative farm marketings now take care of 30 to 32 per cent of all farm marketings. Thus, more than two-thirds of what farmers sell is still marketed non-co-operatively.

Co-operation means just what its name implies, joint operation, or working together. Its appeal to farm people is, broadly, of two kinds, one spiritual and the other economic. To some choice spirits co-operation is a way of life. It is a philosophy to which they are much attached. At the other extreme is another view, held by people vastly more numerous, who are co-operators because they believe co-operation is profitable. These two groups are separated by many degrees of co-operative interest. One of the distinguishing features of all organizations which are labelled co-operative is that the co-operation is voluntary—generally with respect to every transaction.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has accepted the principle of compulsory producer marketing boards, on the ground that such boards are a practical extension of the co-operative principle. This is correct, to the extent that they can only come into operation after a favorable vote of the producers concerned, in such proportion as may be established by the legislature of the province. The C.F.A. also believes that there should be specific recognition, and the best possible use made of co-operatives, by established producer marketing boards. It will be apparent to any thoughtful student of agriculture that if the first part of this marketing board philosophy is accepted, the second part becomes imperative, because it will be the co-operatively minded producers who must be depended on to see a newly established marketing board through its first difficult years.

There is one argument of considerable potency, which strongly supports the producer marketing board idea. It develops from the fact that gradually, whether in milk distribution, or crop processing, or in meat packing, the number of businesses operating in each field is gradually declining, for exactly the same reason that the number of farms, whether in Canada or the United States, is also declining—the need for more efficiency. The majority of farmers, however, are not market specialists. They are specialists in production, and have neither the time, the facilities, nor the experience required to match knowledge with the purchasing agents of large industrial handlers of farm products. Indeed, were it not for the keen competition existing between these handlers, who must be efficient to make money, the farmer would be in a bad way.

If, therefore, voluntary co-operation has not succeeded in marketing more than 32 per cent of the total farm products offered by farmers, some advantages would probably accrue to producers whose product is marketed through a producer-controlled agency marketing all of that product produced within a certain province or region.

Where then does co-operation leave off, and something else take over? What, exactly, is working

together, and what is not working together? Where is the dividing line, as far as the industry is concerned? It seems to us that this is one of the problems that may arise in any democracy. The only solution of these, in our democratic philosophy, is to decide the issue by ballot. V

## Price Supports in Canada

AGRICULTURAL price supports in Canada have been by no means costly, if the supports for hog and cattle prices incidental to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in 1952 are considered apart from normal price support operations. The report of the Agricultural Prices Support Board for the year ending March 31, 1956, does not include costs incidental to the support of potato, apple and butter prices in 1955-56, because these programs were not completed. During the year, the only support prices in effect, in addition to the products already named, were shell eggs, on which a loss of \$61,516 was incurred, and hogs, on which no purchases were made and no losses incurred.

Losses on hogs and cattle arising out of the 1952 outbreak amounted to just over 70 million dollars, leaving \$19,164,252 as the sum of all losses on potatoes, apples, dried white beans, extracted honey, dried skim milk, cheddar cheese, creamery butter and shell eggs since the Act was first made operative in 1946. To this relatively modest total must be added the unreported losses in connection with the 1955-56 potato, apple, and creamery butter programs. The Board reports that about 6.7 million pounds of butter was disposed of to approved Canadian institutions, at a discount of 21 cents per pound, basis first-grade creamery butter. This item alone involved a loss of \$1,427,930, and resulted in an increased butter consumption in these institutions of approximately nine per cent. Creamery butter prices have been supported consistently since 1949 at a cost of \$8.5 million, exclusive of 1955. This amount, plus \$6.7 million for apple price support in four of the ten years, and \$2 million for potatoes in three of the ten years, make up more than \$17 million of the \$19 million already referred to.

Mr. Gardiner has often reminded farmers that the agricultural prices support fund is designed to maintain the prices that farmers receive, in reasonable relationship to prices they must pay, as measured by the last three years of the war. If this has been done since 1951, in view of declining farm prices accompanied by rising costs, Board operation must surely go Mr. Churchill one better and be not only "a riddle, wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma," but be tied with a paradox as well. The very idea of achieving this result for the years 1952-54 inclusive, at a cost of less than \$9 million is enough to give Uncle Sam stomach ulcers. He spent 400 times \$9 million in 1955-56 alone, in an attempt which partially succeeded in keeping only eight times as many farmers happy. Perhaps, after all, Mr. Gardiner has been talking for effect. V

## World Food Reserve

EVER since the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was initiated in 1943 at the Hot Springs Conference, the idea of a world food stockpile, or reserve, has been hovering in the offing whenever international discussions of food and agriculture have been under way. Principal early enthusiast was Sir John Boyd-Orr, first Director-General of FAO. When the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) was organized in 1946, the problem of handling world surpluses received close attention from the producer's point of view. Hitherto, it had been considered largely with the underdeveloped countries in mind, as well as periodic short crops, and shortages of particular commodities.

More recently, the subject has received more official attention in several ways. Concern on the part of IFAP was transmitted to FAO, and through this UN agency to the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC). In addition to these general international discussions, committees are now at

work in several world capitals, where consideration is being given to the feasibility of a food stockpile within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). A similar proposal has been put forward by Pakistan in which the United States has been urged to establish a food stockpile for the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

So far, there is little evidence that any of these proposals is considered practicable by a sufficient number of the countries concerned to warrant an actual beginning. Many reasons are given for the failure. One is that none of the schemes studied so far attack the basic causes of hunger and malnutrition, namely, poverty and a general lack of economic development. The report of FAO says that the objectives desired are valid in themselves, but many different approaches are required, and suggests that the stabilization of world prices requires international co-operation on a commodity basis. The 1955 conference of IFAP in Rome, offered several reasons why proposals for world food reserves have failed so far. It suggested that specific proposals have been couched in too general terms, and that they have not taken sufficiently into account existing national policies with respect to agriculture and foreign trade. Also, proposals have unwisely assumed that large quantities of important food products could be distributed internationally without disturbing international trade in the same commodities; and, more important, have not provided clear statements as to how an international food distribution agency would develop and carry out its pricing policy. Perhaps the most important deterrent so far has been a feeling on the part of governments likely to be responsible for large quantities of surplus foodstuffs, that they can best discharge their responsibilities, economic and political, by themselves directing surplus disposal.

It would seem, therefore, that all effort so far expended in this direction has reached a stalemate. The subject was considered by the U.S. Congress. Senate approval of a world food reserve took the form of an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill, but it was later dropped, following a compromise conference with the House of Representatives. Most governments of recipient countries appear to favor the idea, as do many individuals in other countries; but so far, at least, the theory cannot be put into practice with any reasonable hope of success. V

## The Lacombe Hog

SOME uncertainty and perhaps some confusion has been created recently with respect to the future of the new Lacombe breed of swine evolved at the Lacombe Experimental Farm in Alberta after seven years of selection and mating between the Danish Landrace, the Chester White and the Berkshire. The difficulty apparently arose out of a casual personal comment by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner, which seemed to convey a doubt as to whether the new breed was any better than the Yorkshire.

The fact is, and it is this fact which the Minister should have stressed, that the Lacombe hog was designed solely to "nick" well with the Yorkshire, when the two breeds are cross-bred for the production of market hogs. It was not designed to compete with the Yorkshire in the usual sense, but to be a fast growing, vigorous pig which would contribute hybrid vigor to the offspring of a cross between it and the lean, bacon-type Yorkshire.

From the experience already obtained with the breed on the Experimental Farm itself, and in tests with selected breeders, there appears to be every reason for believing that the Lacombe hog, if used as it was intended to be used, will do what it was intended to do. It will make it easier and more economical for the careful breeder and feeder to produce bacon-type market hogs. To achieve this purpose, the offspring of the crosses must be raised for slaughter only. This should continue to be the practice under some form of rationed use of the breed, at least until it has had a chance to establish its qualifications in the minds of a large number of commercial swine producers and breeders of purebreds. V